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THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22 JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878. NUMBER 107

THE NORMAL SOHOOL TROUBLE.

The Board of Normal School Regents held a meeting in Madison on Wednesday and Thursday, to consider the various interests of the Normal Schools of this State. At the meeting on Thursday the following officers of the Board were elected:

President—William Starr.
Vice President—J. H. Evans.
Secretary—W. H. Chandler.

The trouble in the Whitewater Normal School was discussed and steps taken to investgate the matter. Some time ago, ex-President William F. Phelps, of that school, preferred formal charges against Professors Rockwood and Salisburys, charging them with inciting the students to insubordination; and also charging the Professors with taking a too active and officious part in politics. The specifications under these charges have not been made public, so that we can not give facts of material interest. Regents Chandler, Evans and Hoy, were appointed a committee to investigate the charges, and to report as early as possible. The students in the Whitewater school say the charges are false.

President Phelps was removed last spring for a course of action which the Board of Regents considered unbecoming a person in his position. His place has not yet been filled, as the Board decline to make an election at this time. Professor Phelps is an excellent educator and it is to be regretted that anything should occur in the Whitewater Normal School, either in regard to him or to Professors Rockwood and Salisbury, which would in anywise reflect upon them or damage the institution.

A DIVIDED HOUSE.

It a political observer can judge of the signs of the times, as written by a great many of the leading Southern Democratic newspapers, he will not fail to discover that the South is losing confidence in the Northern Democratic members of Congress. With rarely an exception, the Southern press was opposed to the Tilden-Potter scheme to disturb the country. The South is sick of agitation and disturbance. It cares more for national prosperity than for investigation. It wants to be let alone, that the people of the South may have an opportunity to raise cotton, manufacture sugar, and to be placed in a commanding position, financially. The business men of the South—merchants and manufacturers—and all the laboring classes, are sick of political strife, and yet the Democratic leaders have such a power over the masses of the people that the latter must move at the bidding of the former. The Democratic masses in the South don't want a better President than Mr. Hayes. He has been to them a Moses. He has given them as much as Tilden could give them, and they could ask no more. For this reason a very great number of the party journals have strongly opposed any investigation or any movement that looked like challenging the title of the President.

The Vicksburg Herald, the strongest Democratic paper in Mississippi, is bold in its denunciation of the Northern Democrate. It claims that the wants of the South have been almost entirely ignored. It charges the failure to secure the building of the Southern trans-continental railway to the Northern Democrats. It charges that the Northern Democrats are satisfied that the South shall pay year after year for benefits enjoyed by the North, but that they are unwilling to do anything that will cause the North to pay for anything for the South. It proclaims that this will be endured no longer, and that if the Northern Democrats will not vote to open the national treasury to the South, that no Democratic candidate for President can be elected in 1880. The Herald concludes its howl in this language:

We of the South surely are not unreasonable. We are perfectly willing to be good and obedient followers; perfectly willing that the North shall have all the offices,—the Presidency, the Vice-Presidency, a large majority of all the Cabinet positions, and all the other positions worth anything. It is entirely delightful for us to be eternally considered on our good behavior, and exhilarating for us to be looked upon as second-class equals in the Union. We will do the Northern Democrats the justice to say for them that they think they are attending to more important concerns. It is their judgment that the work being done by the Potter Committee is more important than doing for the South a small measure of justice. They think stirring up the Great Fraud is more important than the reclamation of the Mississippi Valley and the building of the Pacific Southern Railroad. They perhaps imagine the failure to make greenbacks receivable for duties is overbalanced by the continued wrangle over the Presidential election of 1876; and that the South is entirely satisfied to be treated with downright injustice so long as they pat her on the back and tell her to cry Fraud—Fraud! They are grievously, terribly mistaken. A large portion of the Southern people to-day think that the South has been treated more unjustly by the Northern Democrats than she has by the present Administration.

This is a fair statement of the condition of the political sentiment in the South. There is a marked division in the Democratic family, and the breach has been growing wider and wider for a year. The South not only ask for the Southern Pacific road, but they demand the payment of the so-called Southern claims. The former would be an immense benefit to the Southern trade and commerce; the latter is a scheme to plunder the treasury which no political party should entertain for a moment.

The Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Industral School recently held a meeting at Waukesha, at which preamble and resolutions were offered regarding the petition of certain Catholics asking permission to hold religious exercises and ministrations in harmony with the religious belief of such inmates as belong to the Catholic church. The first resolution says: "Resolved, that the petition of Matthew Keenan, John Furlong, John Black and others, be, and the same is hereby denied." Action, however, was postponed on the resolution, on account of the absence of Mr. O'Neil, of Milwaukee, a member of the Board of Managers.

At a meeting of the Board of Education in Chicago yesterday, Cyrus L. Williams, was dropped from the roll of teachers, on account of his disreputable connection with the scandal in relation with the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. The Board did a wise thing in sending him adrift. Williams has probably learned by this time that lying does not always pay, notwithstanding Anderson got $10,000 and Weber $7,000, for their batches.

Thomas Nast and family have sailed for Europe in the steamship Wisconsin. Nast went to Europe once before—nineteen years ago—to sketch the Heenan and Sayers fight, for Frank Leslie. He virtually went on a tramp, "did" several European countries, and returned to New York in 1860, with fifty cents in money, the total amount of his earthly possession. He now goes to Europe as a man of means, and as the best known caricaturist in the world. He will receive a most cordial welcome on the shores of the Old World.

The Greenbackers will probably nominate candidates for Congress in all the Congressional Districts in this State. Where they can, they will pool in with the Democrats in the hope to brighten the prospects of electing some of their candidates. As the Democrats don't care whether they have hard or soft money, they will in some cases enter into a bargain with the Greenbackers. "Anything to beat the Republicans," is the motto of the Wisconsin Democrats.

President Hayes has finally struck Senator Conkling over the head b removing General Arthur, Collector of the Port of New York, and appointing General E. A. Merritt, the present Surveyor of the Port. He has also decapitated A. B. Cornell, the Naval Officer, and has given the place to S. W. Burt, who has been acting as Deputy Surveyor. By these appointments, the President puts a chip on his shoulder, and dares Conkling to knock it off.

The Milwaukee News is responsible for the statement that Colonel Ezra Miller, formerly of Janesville, will be nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District of New Jersey. The district contains about one thousand Democratic majority. Colonel Miller lived 18 years in Janesville, was postmaster here during the administration of James Buchanan, and was in the State Senate when Judge Hubbell was impeached, and voted for his conviction.

Both Hayes and Tilden are to have a position on the great painting of the Electoral Commission, which is now being painted by Mrs. Fassett, of Washington. It is pretty rough to associate Tilden on canvas with a Commission which issued his political death warrant.

The political lightning which struck the New York Custom House yesterday, caused a great excitement and a profound sensation. It is the sharpest thing Hayes has done since he has been in office, and is really entitled to some credit for showing a little nerve.

The younger Washburn brother, of Minnesota, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans. Of course he will be elected as no man by the name of Washburn was ever defeated for Congress. It is about time for the young Washburns to peep above the political surface.

The tramp excitement at Madison and Beloit is being allayed. Dan. Pulcifer, of Shawano, is in Madison and tendered the services of two companies of Menomonee Indians, with which to clean out the tramps.

Our dispatches from Madison give particulars of a fearful and destructive storm last night.

Timely Advice to Butler.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Is it not rather late in the day, now that paper and coin are of about equal value, for Ben Butler to mount the inflation hobby? That nag won't carry anybody into the Presidency, or even the Gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts. It is also late to talk about the policy of paying the bonds in greenbacks instead of coin, since, in spite of Butler and his theories, one is as good as the other. Happily these questions are settled beyond recall.

We saw Alexander Stephens on the cars the other day. We thought it was somebody's overcoat thrown in the only unoccupied seat in the coach, and picking it up we started to throw it across the back of the seat, when it began to kick and swear. We dropped it, and as it hit the floor a voice said, "I'm Alexander Stephens, sir." He is as thin as a June shad, weighs about 30, and sitting sideways it will take six such as he is to fill a car seat.—*North Carolina Paper.* That's all very well—but can you beat him for Congress?

She was a nice girl, a farmer's daughter near Cleveland, and she answered a "personal" in a newspaper. This brought a nice man young man, a New York "business man," and he married her and took her away. Two months later, with rags and broken health, she came back, for he proved to be a gambler and loafer, and cast her off when luck went against him. "Who'd have thought it?" say the gossips, and "who wouldn't have thought it?" answers common sense.—*Lowell, Massachusetts, Courier.*

The Popular Science Monthly proves that death by hanging is painless. That would be well enough if the hanging could strike a man like lightning, before he knew it was coming. It is standing around waiting for the thing to come to a focus that makes it unpleasant. That is, we suppose so. Ours has been a very quiet, uneventful life; we were never hanged, and in fact haven't had much exciting experience of any kind.—*Hawkeye.*

DENTISTRY.

MADISON, July 11.—The Dental Association to-day elected the following officers: President, Dr. Baker, of Elkhorn; Vice Presidents, Dr. C. C. Babcock, of Milwaukee, and Dr. Fletcher; Secretary, Dr. M T. Moore, of La Crosse; Treasurer, Dr. Stewart, of Waupun. Milwaukee was selected as the next meeting place, and the association adjourned.

THE TRAMPS.

The Beloit Tramp Stories Greatly Exaggerated.

Official Dispatch from Mayor Blodgett, of Beloit, to Governor Smith.

General Pulcifer Tenders the Governor Two Companies of Menominee Indians.

For the Purpose of Driving the Tramps Out of Wisconsin.

Considerable Tramp Excitement in Racine and Vicinity.

Accounts of Great Damage Done by Last Night's Rain Storm.

The President Makes His Long Desired Changes in the New York Custom House.

The Appointment of General Merritt as Collector and Colonel Burt Naval Officer.

The Objects Assigned to the President for Making the Reprovals.

Interesting News Items from Both Hemispheres.

FROM MADISON.

Further Particulars Concerning the Beloit Tramps—The Tramping Fraternity Create a Little Excitement in Racine.

Special dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.

MADISON, July 12.—Everything seems to be quiet in the tramp business this morning

The following was received at the Executive Office at a late hour last night:

BELOIT, July 11—*To Wm. E. Smith, Governor*—I have arrested eleven tramps this afternoon, and there are about fifty over the line in Illinois, who desire to go north into Minnesota.

They seem to be quiet but will probably attempt to board the first train north. Will do the best I can to prevent any detentions of trains. Signed

WM. BLODGETT, Mayor.

Notwithstanding, a freight train was delayed several hours last night. No more tramps have arrived here owing to the fact that the trains were suspended on account of the severe storm.

General Dan Pulcifer arrived here last night from Shawano County, and tendered to the Governor two full companies of Menomonee Indians to clean out the tramps if necessary.

Special Dispatch to the Milwaukee Sentinel.

RACINE, July 11.—This evening there is great excitement in the vicinity of the Junction over the arrival of fifty tramps on the evening train from the south. Five have already been arrested by the police, and the whole police force, Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff and a posse of citizens are now after the remainder of the mob for the purpose of preventing trouble, as considerable is anticipated. The whole fifty are hid in barns outhouses and every available place that will afford shelter, as a heavy rain prevails. It is said there are about two hundred tramps between here and Burlington, and that the woods and farm out-houses are full of them. They have committed numerous depredations, and also intimidated the farmers.

BELOIT, Wis., July 11—The tramp nuisance still annoys this community somewhat though reports have been a great deal exaggerated. Most of those gathered here yesterday were finally carried north on late trains, but some fifty arrived here today, and threaten to take possession of a train and go north to-night. Governor Smith's private secretary came down at noon to consult with Captain Hoyt, and found the City Guards in prime order and eager for the fray to-night. They have orders to hold themselves in readiness, and, in case the City Marshal and a large force of special police, who have been sworn in, are unable to protect the trains, the militia will be called out. No serious trouble is anticipated, however.

THE STORM.

Special Dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.

Extent and Damage by last Night's Storm, Which is General Throughout the State.

MADISON, July 12—One of the heaviest storms ever known in this section prevailed here all night Wednesday and all day yesterday up to midnight last night. The heavens were one continuous blaze of lightning, and water came down in a perfect deluge. Crops throughout this and adjoining counties are seriously damaged, whole fields of wheat, oats, rye, tobacco and corn are prostrated so badly that they will be worthless. The storm is reported to have extended generally throughout the State, and the damage to the crops is almost incalculable.

REMOVAL.

Removal of Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell of the New York Custom House.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President to-day took advantage of the absence of the Senate, and made the changes in the New York Custom House which he endeavored to do last winter, but which endeavor was defeated by Conkling's exertions in the Senate. To-day General Merritt was appointed Collector and Colonel Burt Naval Officer. The former is at present Surveyor of the Port, having been nominated and confirmed at the time Rooseveit and Prince were nominated and defeated for Collector and Naval Officer respectively. The removal of Arthur and Cornell, who now hold these offices, is considered by the Senator's friends a very mean attack on him, as the President had several months in which to make the change after Roosetelt and Prince were rejected, when the Senator would have been able to do something effective for his friends. Arthur's term of office does not expire until next spring, and Cornell's at a later day. The main object of the President in removing Conkling's friends at this time are understood to prevent the use of their official influence in the election of members of the Legislature, who will be Conkling men when the Legislature comes to vote for Senator. Conkling's friends, however, claim that he will be reelected, and significantly point to the fact that the Greenback men have a chance of holding the balance of power, and that Conkling refrained from speaking on the financal question of the late session, when all of the hard-money men indulged in tirades on the greenback cause. Burt, who is made Naval Officer, has for many years been Chief Deputy in that office. The promotion, for such it is, of Merritt, will necessitate the immediate appointment of a Surveyor of the Port.

BRILLIANT.

Disraeli's Treaty—A Brilliant Stroke of Policy Though not Accept as Solid Wisdom by the Other Powers.

LONDON, July 11—Disraeli's treaty between England and Turkey is generally recognized as a brilliant stroke of policy, though his rivals do not fully accept its solid wisdom. But its boldness and originality command admiration, and add to the author's reputation. It tickles British vanity. Cyprus is a new whistle, but it remains to be seen whether the assumption of protectorate over Asiatic Turkey is not too high a price to pay for it. Some maintain that its real significance is that England obtains by it a sort of pre-emption claim to the region thus protected, to be perfected by logical sequence of the future extinction of the Turkish power. Evidently the Prime Minister had no other real aim than this. Certainly he has obtained at Berlin nothing of value to England.

The establishment of the line of European Turkey at the Balkans with the right to fortify its passes, is generally declared by military authorities to be an element of weakness to Turkey instead of strength; because as a line of military defense it is a delusion and a snare. While Varna, Schumla, Sophia, and the Etropel Pass remain in Bulgaria's hands, European Turkey must always be an easy prey to the Russian invaders.

EMPEROR WILLIAN.

Statement By His Physicians—Confident of Recovery.

BERLIN, July 11.—The Emperor William's physicians have issued another long statement in regard to his condition. They ascribe his Majesty's relatively slow progress toward recovery to great loss of blood, and appetite to shock his system, and to mental depression. His attainable degree of strength in not yet regained. His power of locomotion is small. His hands are helpless, and he can only eat with assistance. His physicians, however, are confident of his recovery by influence of time and exercise.

Blindly Groping

For some medicinal alcoholic resuscitant of physical energy which should take the place of the heady and frequently adulterated stimulants of commerce, the medical practitioners of a quarter of a century ago were electrified on first observing the reviving effects upon the system of a tonic then recently introduced, but which has since become the most popular medicine sold on this continent, viz.: Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their astonishment and admiration were increased when experience farther disclosed that this botanic remedy effected results which the mineral drugs of the pharmacopeia often utterly failed to produce,—among others, the permanent restoration of vigor, the removal of digestive, secretive and evacuative irregularities, and the eradication and prevention of periodic fevers. Speedy recognition of the merits of the Bitters by unprejudiced and enlightened physicians naturally followed this revelation of medical facts, which have since received such frequent and positive confirmation. jy9deodw1w

Don't ruin your health, and make yourself disagreeable to other people by your continual coughing. A 25 cent bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup will cure you. Sold by E. B. Heimstreet. jy5dawlw

Beyond the Reach of Human Skill.

Is the power to restore the hair to bald heads when the bulbs at the roots are destroyed by age or disease; but there are doubtless many persons becoming bald, whose hair by careful attention might be restored to its original luxuriance and beauty. Parker's Hair Balsam is an elegant preparation, designed to meet the public want for a harmless hair dressing and restorative. It acts like magic, commencing at the very roots, removes Dandruff and all humors from the scalp, and never fails to restore gray or faded hair to the original color, and the soft, rich and glossy appearance of youth. By its occasional use falling of the hair is immediately checked, and a luxuriant and beautiful growth of young hair induced. The exquisite perfume and the purity of its composition are highly appreciated, and as it is not a dye and does not stain the skin or clothing, it is a growing favorite of the toilet table everywhere. Buy a bottle from your druggist A. J. Robert's, Janesville, Wis., and test its merits. jy9dawsowtillsept23

"Dobbins' Electric Soap."

Having obtained the agency of this celebrated Soap for Janesville and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people to its merits.

I have washed with Dobbins' Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pensylvania, and pronounce it the best soap I have ever used. The rapidity and ease with which it enables one to do ones washing is really surprising. Boiling the clothes is entirely unncessary and no rubbing is needed. I would not be without it. NELLIE KENNISTON.

I have no hesitation in saying that no housekeeper should be without Dobbins' Electric Soap. I can heartily recommend it, it is a charm in the washtub. ELIZA P. LELAND.

As a time, labor and money saving article, I take pleasure in recommending Dobbins' Electric Soap to my neighbors. It promises wonders and does all it promises. MARY YEOMANS.

I take pleasure in calling attention to the testimonials, as we have just made arrangements with the manufacturers in Philadelphia, so that we can supply the trade at their lowest Philadelphia price. GEORGE W. HAWES, Sole Agent.

June7dawSw

THE BOYNE.

The Very Latest from the Catholic-Orange War.

An Innocent Musician Receives a Broken Jaw.

Which is the First Blood Drawn in Montreal.

Great Excitement but no Further Clash of Arms.

The Orangemen Abandon their Procession.

But at the Latest Advices the Danger was Not Passed.

THE BOYNE.

The Day at Montreal--A Man with a Broken Jaw--The Rumors--The Orangemen Abandon Their Procession.

Special Dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.

MONTREAL, July 12.—The day opened cloudy. The city is filled with strangers in regalia. The troops are massed conveniently, and five hundred miserable looking special policemen are on the streets. The first blood was shed when the Prince of Wales Regiment marched to its rendezvous, and a special constable struck fifer Sharp on the jaw with his baton, bruising and breaking the jaw, at the same time calling him a bloody bastard. This was unprovoked.

All sorts of wild rumors are afloat. The Catholics are terribly excited and are committing some excesses towards the Orangemen. At eleven o'clock the Mayor went to the Orangemen's headquarters, and pleaded with them to abandon the procession. A vote was taken and it was decided not to walk, the Mayor guaranteeing their safety. Six leaders of the Orangemen were arrested for marching, which will make it a test case.

The Mayor's declaration to the Orangemen that he was determined to prevent a procession, was the principal cause for abandoning the parade.

At two o'clock the danger is not yet passed.

MONTREAL, 3 p. m.—All quiet so far, but excitement runs high, and there is no telling what an hour may bring forth.

CONGRESS AND LABOR.

Speech of Hon. Charles G. Williams, of Wisconsin, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, June 13, 1878.

On the bill (H. R. No. 5130) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I think it was Macauley who said in the great discussion upon the parliamentary reform bill of 1830-31 that the obstinacy of rulers was the opportunity of demagogues; that the people, when repulsed by those to whom they were accustomed to look for relief, naturally turned to unprincipled agitators and political charlatans, and that where a considerable number of the people had or fancied they had a real grievance, it was better to give them a respectful and considerate hearing, even though it might be impossible to afford them relief; and in enforcing this view upon Parliament he cited an instance in ancient English history where one hundred thousand armed insurgents assembled upon Black Heath demanding a leader; when the king himself appeared upon the scene, and, inquiring the cause of their grievances, responded: "I will be your leader!" and, yielding something to their demands, saved his realm from riot and pillage.

Now, sir, while Congress is neither king nor ruler, but the servant of the people, there is no disguising the fact that for a year and more the laboring masses of this country have been looking to congress with a patience amounting almost to faith that it would do something to relieve their wants; and if this long session shall finally close, having done nothing in this direction, we may well remember the force of the old proverb: "Beware of the wrath of a patient man." It is just here, Mr. Speaker, that an American mob is more dangerous than any other on earth. Those who compose it are more accustomed to obey law, have greater reverence for established institutions, and an abiding faith in the ultimate justice of the Government. Let them lose confidence in these and become desperate enough to strike against recognized authority and law, and nothing restrains them. Many, therefore, maintain that we should be ready with ample military power to put down the mob at all hazards, as we undoubtedly should be, Mr. Speaker, because a mob is like a fire in a great city: it carries destruction everywhere, and should be put down by powder and ball if need be, without inquiry how it originated or who is to blame. A mob is as dangerous to itself as to society. It is the abnegation of all rightful authority. It is the dissolution and destruction of all form of civil government. It is the restoration of the old and barbarous doctrine of might against reason, under which the weaker goes to the bottom and sinks deeper and deeper in distress. Re-establish and re-crown it and the weak and the poor go back to serfdom and slavery. Hence the mob must be put down. But God grant that that other equally fatal and pernicious fallacy shall never gain foothold here, namely: that the American laborer can be pinned to his toil by the bayonet or the American artisan be made to walk to and from his labor between rows of bristling steel. Reason and the assent of the masses are the fount of power which sends the life-blood coursing through the veins of this nation. In dealing with our form of government or legislating for it let us not ignore the vital condition of its existence. Macaulay, again, said:

I understand how the peace is kept at New York; it is by the assent and support of the people. I understand also how the peace is kept at Milan; it is by the bayonets of the Austrian soldiers.

Sir, may we never accept the latter and reject the former. No, Mr. Speaker, these men must be heard and must be reasoned with and in return must be allowed to reason with us, for, while the triumphs of arms may be lost in a day, the convictions of reason last for eternity. Go out upon the eastern portico of this Capitol any of these evenings and you will see excited men addressing a more excited crowd, appealing to their prejudices and passions and telling them that this Congress does nothing but for money; that it legislates for the rich and cares nothing for the poor; that it is venal and corrupt; and that if things are to go on as they now are the laboring man can have no further interest in a government which his labor supports and his valor defends. And have we nothing to say to these things uttered at the very doors of the Capitol? Have we nothing better to submit in reply than that these men be dispersed by the bayonet, and that we vote men and money enough to keep them dispersed.

Ah, Mr. Speaker, that will never do! Supposing the people come to believe that these things are actually true, how long can they respect law when they have no longer any thing but a feeling of contempt for law makers. Now, sir, I am not known as a swift defender of Democratic Congresses, but I do say "give the devil his due," whether in Congress or out of it. This is the third Congress in which I have had the honor to hold a seat; the first Republican, the last two Democratic; and I undertake to say, what, if I do not know I do most sacredly believe, that the world may be defied to show that any measure of public importance has been passed through either branch of any of these Congresses by the direct use of money or the corrupting influence of the lobby. These things exist more in the sensational imaginings of newspaper writers and the credulity of their readers than in actual facts. I do not say that they never occur, but I do believe that they are the rare exceptions rather than the rule.

Why, sir, look at the "Tom Scott subsidies," so called. For the last two or three Congresses rumor had it that these projects were backed by a million or a million and a half of dollars ready to be expended in their passage, and we know that these halls and corridors were crowded with lobbyists pushing these schemes by every device known to the guild. Yet what was the result? Let the record speak, and it will tell you that whenever a vote was reached upon any one of these measures it was crushed under overwhelming defeat. Why? Because, sir, the people and not the "money-kings" rule in this country yet. Look at the legislation of this very session of Congress, not in the direction of its political unwisdom or lack of statesmanship or botches or blunders upon practical affairs, expressed in financial conundrums and tariff nightmares, but in the line of being venal or corrupt. Everybody knows that Jay Gould, Tom Scott and John Roach, the very gods of the American lobby, have sat in these galleries all winter watching their various schemes, and have waited only to see them crushed at last like egg shells in the grasp of the people's Representatives.

Why was this? It was not because these men lacked money, power, or influence, for over these they wielded a command vaster than many of the potentates of Europe; but it was because the American people stood behind the American Representative, and, if no better than other men, he at least saw the handwriting on the wall and heeded it, and heeded it to such an extent that in this session, sir, there has been far more danger from downright demagogism than from venal and corrupt legislation. So much is this the case that a measure like the Northern Pacific, than which, in my judgment, none more meritorious has come before this Congress, is in danger of going down with the rest. The night air is loaded here with shrieks that Congress in financial matters obeys only the behest of the money power. Now look at the passage of the silver bill. Where or when was capital, power, or influence, ever massed in like proportion against a measure before? The opposition drew its weapons from the pulpit, the schools and universities, the counting-houses and banks. Wall street thundered and the metropolitan press howled! Yea! like dogs baying at the moon! But the vote was cast and the silver bill became a law; not because banks, railroads, telegraph companies, ships, and factories, rule in America, but because public opinion, which is mightier than all these, still holds sway in this country. Let the people be convinced of this; let them feel that they are not ignored by their representatives, and the danger is half averted; but this can never be done by honorable members arising on this floor and in the face of facts admitting charges which, if true, ought to dissolve this body and cover it with eternal infamy.

That there is suffering enough in this country God knows; that sober, honest, industrious mechanics and laborers are out of employ and do not know where the next meal is to come from, or where the money is to be obtained to decently bury a dead child, I do most conscientiously believe; that the burden of complaint and discontent comes from drunken tramps and graceless vagabonds I do not believe, nor do I believe these constitute the great bulk of "labor meetings." I believe these complaints come from men who are entitled to be heard, and who should be reasoned with rather than denounced.

I believe this feeling is honestly shared by a large proportion of the members of this House. But the difficult question is what can Congress legitimately do to grant relief? Congress sustains something of the same relation to the whole country that a board of councilmen does to a city. Neither can produce good times by the enactment of a law or the passage of a resolution. Law regulates but does not create. Congress has not a dollar at his command that it does not draw from the people. And nothing creates values or pays debts but labor. Therefore every obligation incurred or appropriation of money made is a mortgage upon labor. Congress has no right to squander the money which it holds in trust for the whole people, either upon the rich or the poor. And if it has done this heretofore two wrongs do not make a right.

A great statesman said:

The end of government is not directly to make the people rich, but to protect them in making themselves rich; and a government which attempts more than this is precisely the government which is likely to perform less. Governments do not and cannot support the people.

We have no miraculous powers; we have not the rod of the Hebrew law-giver; we cannot rain down bread on the multitude from heaven; we cannot smite the rock and give them drink. We can give them only freedom to employ their industry to the best advantage, *and security in the enjoyment of what their industry has acquired * * by preserving peace, by destroying monopolies, by taking away unnecessary public burdens, and by judiciously distributing necessary public burdens.*

There, Mr. Speaker, is the whole end and power of Government in a nutshell. We here are the agents and servants of the whole people and there is the line and chart of our powers. There are some millions of men out of employ in this country. What can we do? First, we can treat them respectfully and hear them patiently. We can recognize them as covered by a common distress which now overspreads the civilized world and which legislation alone cannot avert. We can

[CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE.]

GROCERIES, &C.

VANKIRK,
The Boss Grocer
NO. 23 MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS

His scales are true, his measures just,
His goods are free from mould or rust:
He buys for cash and not on trust,
To undersell him others must
Steal their goods or surely bust.

Appreciating the fact that during the next 90 days the Farmers of Old Rock will require a large amount of groceries, I have made ample provision to supply them at wholesale or retail at less prices than the same amount of goods can be bought at either in Chicago or Milwaukee markets.

My Stock is the Largest in the City

And replete with everything found in a First Class Grocery.

It Is a Fact

That I am selling Tea lower than any other house in the State at Retail.

A fine new Japan 50 cents usually sold at.....	75
A fine Oolong 50 cents, usually sold at.....	80
A fine Gunpowder 50 cents, usually sold at....	1 00
Standard A Sugar.....	10
Granulated Sugar.....	11
Choice Coffee green or ground.....	20
Dried Peaches.....	8
Dried Blackberries.....	10
Turkish Prunes.....	10

All other Groceries at corresponding prices. Plug, Fine Cut, and Smoking Tobaccos cheaper than ever offered before, as I have a Job Lot. I will not enumerate but will guarantee a saving of from 5 to 15 per cent. to all buyers who will examine my stock and prices. Highest market price paid for choice Butter in Tubs, also fresh Eggs, and other produce. Remember the place, directly opposite McKey Bros., Janesville, Wis.

Yours, Respectfully,
aprdawtf W. T. VANKIRK.

Don't Forget

That we keep the B. J. M. & Co., T Cracker (something new)
The Best 50 cent New Crop Japan Tea,
The German Mills Granulated Hominey,
The Matchless Plug Chewing Tobacco,
The Celebrated Dobbin Soap,
The Akron Cracked Wheat,
And that we psy Cash for
CHOICE BUTTER IN SPRUCE TUBS

Prices guaranted as low as the lowest, and all goods warranted just as represented or no sale.

Yours respectfully,
G. W. HAWES,
my21dandw1y

NEW GOODS

I have just received from New York, the following choice goods: "Roses" Lime Juice, Raspberry Vinegar, American Breakfast Cereals, Oat Meal, Wheat and Barley Steamed Cooked. A full assortment of Pinckney & Jackson's Whole and Ground Spices; Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces; REAL Olive Oil, Salad Dressing.

Something New in the Way of Caramels

For Summer use; also another supply of Wilson Packing Co. Canned Meats.
For sale at
J. A. DENNISTON'S,
49 West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL READY!
FOR
Spring Trade!

My Stock of
Foreign and Domestic Cloths
GENT'S
Furnishing Goods
HATS and CAPS,
Trunks and Traveling Bags is Complete.

Call and See My NEW PRICES.
J. L. FORD.

SHIRT PATTERNS
CUT TO ORDER. PRICE 50 CENTS.
jan1'73dawly

May the Best Win!

John H. Wingate has secured the Agency of the
ADAMS & WESTLAKE WIRE GAUZE
NON EXPLOSIVE
Oil Stove!

Which has been tested by three eminent Chemists, in Chicago, and pronounced absolutely safe under any and all circumstances, and is the only
OIL STOVE
Recommended by the Board of Underwriters. This is the most expensive and the
Highest Priced Stove in the Market!
But I shall sell it as low as any First Class Stove is sold, and I invite all interested to call in and examine it.

Oil Stoves

Are not now an experiment, being known by the public to be superior to Wood or Coal Stoves for
BAKING, BROILING, and IRONING.
I am selling
REFRIGERATORS!
Very low. My stock of
Filters and Coolers,
Ice Cream Freezers, Bird Cages, Flower Pots, and Vases, Crockery and Glass Ware, and
House Furnishing Goods,
Never was better, and I am selling at bottom prices.
JOHN H. WINGATE.
39 West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.
dec17dawly

For Sale
A 260 ACRE FARM

About 3½ miles west of the cityof Janesville. Soil unsurpassed. Buildings first class. Enquire of A. M. Mowe, real estate agent, Janesville, Wis., July 8, 1878. jy10dawlmo

Notice of Taking Depositions

A new blank just printed.
For sale by the GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878.

CONGRESS AND LABOR.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

remember that distress "makes even wise men irritable, unreasonable and credulous: eager for immediate relief and heedless of remote consequences."

But what then? Can the Government engage in farming, erect grist-mills, or run the ships or rail cars of private corporations? It has not attempted to do the latter except upon the pretense at least of a common national necessity, and the experiment has been such as to bring down upon the attempt an unmistakable protest from the people themselves. The theory of this Government is, and always has been, that the people are not only capable of maintaining themselves, but of maintaining and directing the Government of their own choice as well; and that the hardy experience thus gained at the very sources of power constitutes the life-spring and hope of the Government. What! what on earth, Mr. Speaker, can take the place of the native self-reliance of the average American citizen, and the horror which he naturally feels of beggary and dependence!

Cruel, indeed, will be the fate that breaks down this manly feeling among the masses of our people, for it is the main prop and stay of free institutions. And when I see strong men struggling against it as for life, I for one would go to the very verge of our power to relieve them. But then again comes the question, what can we do? Some of our modern statesmen here have grappled with the gigantic question and proposed to send relief thrilling all through the land by cutting a faithful clerk's salary down $50 or $100 per year! Yes, Mr. Speaker, in poetry we have seen—

> Old ocean into tempest tossed,
> To waft a feather or drown a fly!

But, in plain prose, did you ever see the wafting of a feather or the drowning of a fly toss old ocean into tempest or subdue it into calm? Yet while we hear the roar of the sea from afar, and the waves of popular discontent dash up even to the marble steps of this Capitol, we have modern statesmen standing all along the shore wafting their little feathers of "economy and reform," and crying out to the howling deep, "Peace, be still!" Shades of the great Canute! shadows of the blessed Mrs. Partington! come down from thy bright abodes and crown these with the laurels of thy immortal fame! But the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Aiken] says:

> My State to-day holds out its hands to those who are willing to work.

And says:

> We will employ one million of you!

Ah! Mr. Speaker, when hundreds and thousands of the laboring poor in the gentleman's State are taking to the stormy sea and seeking refuge on a barbarous coast, the cute Yankee is a little too shrewd to believe that relief lies that way.

Sir, I have read with some attention and with deep interest the various suggestions of gentlemen here and elsewhere for transporting the unemployed to the vacant lands of the West. It is all plain sailing so long as we are on the open sea of generalization, but when we come down to details and specific remedies I notice that practical legislators begin to doubt and hesitate. In a great emergency we possibly might say that the peace and prosperity of the nation justified the taking of $500 from the Treasury and loaning it to any laborer who would settle on a western farm. Then comes the question: how much would we appropriate? Who shall disburse it? Shall it be a free gift or a loan? If the latter, what security can be given? What assurance that the money would not be expended and lost, and the land left unimproved? Then again many, perhaps most of the unemployed, are mechanics. They have been accustomed to the life and have acquired the habits of skilled artisans and have no taste for agriculture. Would it be sound public policy to force these men, because temporarily unemployed, out of their natural occupation into that for which they have no natural aptitude? Is not the experience and skill of the mechanic as much his capital stock in trade as the special learning of the lawyer or physician?

Will you give or loan the starving lawyer $500 in the unsophisticated belief that you can make a good farmer out of him after the money is expended? But supposing you give only to the unskilled laborer and not to the mechanic when both are suffering for work, where is the justice of that? Why not give the mechanic $500 to buy tools and a small stock to commence upon as well? And if we adopt this practice is it to be temporary or permanent? If permanent then where would it lead us? Is it to apply only to the people now in this country, or to all the ship-loads which Europe could send us? The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] would blend agriculture and arms, the profession of the soldier with the avocation of the farmer. This might have one advantage: peace would produce crops and war would find a market for them, both being supported in the meantime from the public Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, I do not allude to any of these projects to antogonize them, but to suggest the difficulties which I think confront every practical man who sits down to think out some specific mode of relieving the unemployed labor of the country and who really wants to do something in that direction.

Nor do I wish to intimate that we should abandon any attempt at relief, because the subject is hedged about with difficulties. On the contrary, I sympathize with and commend the efforts of all these gentlemen who are honestly seeking for a remedy, and I appreciate the embarrassments under which they labor.

But, sir, when we reach this pending bill and these appropriations our feet rest upon solid ground. We know where we stand. Here philanthropy, if you please to style it such, enlightened statesmanship, and sound economy can unite. These public buildings are begun; they must be completed sometime. We have no idea of abandoning them, and any practical man will tell you that the most economical mode of erecting a building is to press the work upon it without cessation when once begun. The breaking of contracts, the abandonment of tools and machinery, the leaving of a building half completed for the winds and the storms to blow through and damage, is not only not economy but wicked and inexcusable waste.

And yet, in the name of economy, and at a time when labor and material are cheaper than ever before, when mechanics and laborers press up even to the very doors of Congress and ask for work, labor upon these buildings all over the country is stopped and the laborers turned into the street, while, as my friend from Texas (Mr. Schleicher) says, "the Government is paying $1,000,000 of rentals a year for the use buildings which its necessities require." These buildings are of an inferior order, not fire-proof. Valuable records and archives, the destruction of which might involve the loss of millions of money, are daily and hourly jeopardized; and yet while money to complete these buildings raised upon bonds would cost but 4 per cent, the Government pays from 10 to 20 per cent. on the value of rented buildings while the money invested in unfinished buildings remains dead and unproductive capital; and this is what constitutes modern "economy" and the mode of relieving the laboring masses.

Look at your Patent-Office building here, at the seat of Government, unroofed by fire some nine months ago; yet there it stands to-day with the winds and the storms sweeping over it. In one respect, at least, it resembles the great temple of Solomon, for scarcely the sound of saw or hammer or other carpenter's tool has been heard upon it; and while the Secretary of the Interior has been beseeching even begging Congress for an appropriation scarcely a dollar has been appropriated for its repair; while processions of laboring-men bearing transparencies demanding "work" have nightly passed by its ghastly portals. Why, sir, any commercial firm not bankrupt would have had it inclosed and repaired within sixty days from the date of the fire, but the Government of the United States "economizes" over it for almost a year! leaving not only the building but its valuable models and records to the caprices of chance and the ravages of the elements. So with your State, War and Navy building: while scarcely a corporal's guard of mechanic's seem to be employed upon it, Congress is constantly reminded that more are needed. So with your unfinished court-houses and custom houses throughout the country. So with your Rock Island arsenal, where, as I am informed eight hundred laborers were discharged at one time, and must at sometime be employed again unless the great work is to be abandoned to the bats and owls.

Mr. Speaker, the amount in this bill last year was in round numbers $17,000,000. Now supposing the estimates be followed for these unfinished works and the aggregate swelled by some three or four millions more, say, in round numbers, $20,000,000. This increase, with what is already allowed in the bill for similar works, say, perhaps, $10,000,000 in all, would be expended in the great cities of the country, like New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other places, where the distress of the laboring poor is the greatest, and the danger from labor riots the most imminent. Here we can appropriate money in a legitimate manner for practical purposes upon sound business principles and in the line of real economy. Now, sir, is this not better than to proceed in a penurious way and rely upon the bayonet and bullet for relief?

By doing this we show the laboring masses that we have respect for their demands, and sympathize with them in their distress; and by thus recognizing the claims of the orderly and well-disposed, the Government will be in all the better position to put down with a strong hand, if need be, any uprising of the lawless and the vicious. By thus preserving a feeling of comity and good-will between the people and their Representatives here, we shall beget a respect for law, encourage a spirit of careful investigation and mutual forbearance, which, coupled with habits of regular industry and rigid economy in private life, is, after all, the only means by which we can emerge from the depression which at present afflicts our own country in common with almost ever other in the world.

Careful, enlightened, and considerate investigation of all the facts surrounding any question of great public importance constitute at once the glory of our people and the hope of the Republic. Sir, for one I should be glad before the gavel in your hand falls announcing the final adjournment of the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress to see laws enacted granting these appropriations providing for the more safe and effectual holding of Presidential elections, doing justice to the soldier, and providing some simple but effectual system of postal savings by which the earnings of the people may be made secure. Thus much we can do. Less than this I fear we cannot afford to do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE FOR DROPSY,

I never shall
Forget the First Dose.

PROVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been a great sufferer from dropsy. I was confined to my house more than a year. Six months of the time I was entirely helpless. I was obliged to have two men help me in and out of bed. I was swollen 19 inches larger than my natural size around my waist. I suffered all a man could and live. I tried all remedies for Dropsy. I had three different doctors. My friends all expected I would die; many nights I was expected to die before morning. At last Vegetine was sent me by a friend. I never shall forget the first dose. I could realize its good effects from day to day; I was getting better. After I had taken some 5 or 6 bottles I could sleep quite well nights. I began to gain now quite fast. After taking some 10 bottles, I could walk from one part of my room to the other. My appetite was good; the dropsy had at this time disappeared. I kept taking the Vegetine until I regained my usual health. I heard of a great many cures by using Vegetine after I got out and was able to attend to my work. I am a carpenter and builder. I will also say it has cured an aunt of my wife's of Neuralgia, who had suffered for more than 20 years. She says she has not had any neuralgia for eight months. I have given it to one of my children for *Canker Humor*. I have no doubt in my mind it will cure any humor; it is a great cleanser of the blood; it is safe to give a child. I will recommend it to the world. My father is 80 years old, and he says there is nothing like it to give strength and life to an aged person. I cannot be too thankful for the use of it, I am,

Very gratefully yours,
JOHN S. NOTTAGE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain; cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies and suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE
I Owe my Health TO YOUR VALUABLE VEGETINE.

NEWPORT, KY., Apr. 29, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—Having suffered from a breaking out of Cankerous Sores for more than five years, caused by an accident of a fractured bone, which fracture ran into a running sore, and having used everything I could think of and nothing helped me, until I had taken six bottles of your valuable medicine which Mr. Miller the apothecary recommended very highly. The sixth bottle cured me, and all I can say, is that I owe my health to your valuable Vegetine.

Your most obedient servant,
ALBERT VON ROEDER.

"It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use, with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

VEGETINE
Cured me When the DOCTORS FAILED.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I was seriously troubled with Kidney Complaint for a long time. I have consulted the best doctors in this city. I have used your VEGETINE for this disease, and it has cured me when the doctors failed to do so. Yours truly,

ERNEST BURGAN, Residence 621 Race St.
Place of business, 573 Center Avenue.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

COUNTY COURT, ROCK COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of Orrin Guernsey, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Sarah C. Guernsey, the administratrix of the estate of said deceased, representing that she is prepared to settle his account, and praying that the same may be adjusted, and the usual order of assignment made, it is ordered that said account be passed upon and said order made by this court at the office of the judge thereof, in the city of Janesville, in this county, on the 1st Monday of August next, at 9 o'clock a. m.; and it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once each week for three successive weeks, in the Janesville Gazette, a daily newspaper published at said city.—July 24, 1878.

By the court. AMOS P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

jy26dow3w

Take Comfort

:o:

Until July 25th, I will sell

The Economist Oil Stove!

At 10 per cent. Discount, making

SINGLE TRIMMED COMPLETE - - - - - - - - - - $9.0
DOUBLE TRIMMED COMPLETE - - - - - - - - - - 13.50

35 ALREADY SOLD!

It has no Rival and Knows no Competitor

Every Stove gives satisfaction or no sale. Headquarters, Belting, Lace Leather, Haying Tools, &c. Largest Stock Heavy Hardware in the country.

25 MAIN STREET, G. M. HANCHETT.
mar30dawly

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS! IN DRY GOODS & MILLINERY AT THE CENTENNIAL STORE

NO 17 AND 19, MAIN STREET.

:o:

We beg to inform the Ladies of Janesville and Vicinity that we have this week received some great bargains in the following goods: Job lot of

Ladies' and Children's Linen and Cambric Suits!

In prices from $1.00 to $10.00 each.

:o:

JOB LOT OF

Ladies' Gents. and Children's Hose!

500 Dozen from 5 Cents to $1.00 per pair.

:o:

JOB LOT OF

SILK AND GINGHAM PARASOLS

In Prices from 10 Cents to $5.00 Each.

:o:

JOB LOT OF

SILK CAMBRIC AND PAPER FANS,

In prices from 5 Cents to $2.00 Each.

:o:

JOB LOT OF

SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES!

In 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 Buttons.

Our stock of Millinery Goods will be found second to none in the State. And we are selling them at prices to suit every one.

J. & D. CRICHTON,
17 Main Street, Janesville, Wis.
my14deow-41weowtf

WAR DECLARED---McCLERNAN & CO. READY FOR ACTION.

:o:

T. McClernan having just returned from the Eastern Markets with a large stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods which he bought at unprecedented low prices for cash. Therefore we wish to say to our friends and the public in general that we will sell at prices that will defy competition

WE WILL

Sell Plain & Plaid Dress Goods

At 8 and 10 cents per yard. We will also sell Colored Alpacas, Poplins and Dibeiges for 15 cents per yard. We call the ladies' attention to the above figures as well as to our line of double width black alpacas for 25 cents per yard. We will sell black cashmeres 15 per cent. less than any other house in the West. Come and examine our stock of

SPRING SHAWLS

Commencing at 75 cents, $1.00 and upwards. A large importation of Paisely and Broche shawls from $5.00 up to any price to suit our customers. Our print department speaks for itself, for the ladies say it is the neatest and most select in the city, and we will sell the best for 6¼ cents.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

Is complete, and prices lower than ever. Bleached and brown sheetings as low as 5 cents per yard Ticks, Denims, Cheviot Stripe Shirting, Checks, Ginghams, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Cassimere and Flannels of all shades in proportion. Ladies' spring skirts, for 50 cents. Skirting, curtain laces, double stamped table spreads, overalls and jumpers, the latter at 50 cents. Black velveteens and silk velvet ribbons.

OUR NOTION DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the latest novelties in Ruffs, Rouches, Queen Bess collarettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gent's silk Handkerchiefs at 25c each, Tissues, Berages and lace veiling. Come and see the best $1 corset in the world, also our 37c ones; Hosiery, Gloves and Ribbons at your own price. We will sell gent's socks for 5c per pair. A new and varied assortment of silk and worsted fringes. Galoons and Mattleses trimmings in all shades. A large stock of silk and gingham parasols, some of which we will sell as low as 15c. The newest thing in ladies' neck ties, portmonies, back circle and dressing combs, curtain laces for 20c per yard, ladies' and gent's collars and cuffs, the latest styles in ladies' belts will be seen here; table linens as low as 25c per yard; linen crash for 5c per yard; we also keep Java Canvass on hand.

Returning thanks to all our friends for past patronage, and soliciting a continuation of the same we remain Respectfully yours,

McCLERNAN & CO.

ers House Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. oct20deow

TREMONT HOUSE, Chicago,

The "PALACE" Hotel of America.

JEWETT WILCOX, Manager. JAMES COUCH, Proprietor

THE TREMONT HOUSE, the "Palace Hotel" of Chicago, is unsurpassed in all the appointments, luxuries and comforts of a first-class Hotel. Situated in the heart of the business portion of the city, it offers superior inducements to, and is the favorite home of the pleasure seeker commercial traveler, tourist and business man. Prices have been made to suit the times, ranging from $3.00 to $4.00 per day, according to size and location of rooms. Rooms, without board, can be secured at $1.00 to $2.00 per day, with one of the finest RESTAURANTS in the West attached to the Hotel.

The undersigned having assumed the MANAGEMENT of the Tremont, hopes to welcome there his old friends, acquaintances, and the traveling public generally, and trusts whenever you visit the city you will favor him with a share of your patronage.

Respectfully,
Chicago, 1877. JEWETT WILCOX, Manager.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder — Special Flavoring Extracts

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S Unique Perfumes are the Gems of all Odors. Toothene, an exquisite Liquid Dentrifice.

USE STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis & Cincinnati.

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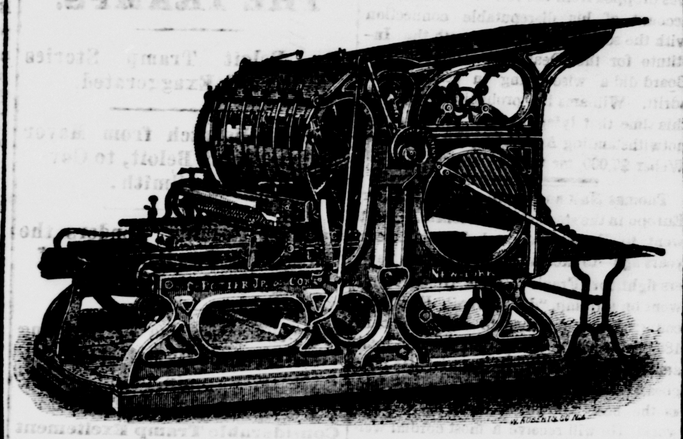
THE Janesville Gazette



Newspaper and Job Printing Establishment.

:o:

Various Extensive and Important Improvements

have recently been completed in the material of the office.

:o:

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY Editions,

has the reputation of being

The Best Paper in Southern Wisc'sin

AND IT ALSO

HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION

in addition to these recommendations the paper offers the advantages and attractions of being the largest and handsomest paper in the State. We invite the attention of everybody interested to these facts.

:o:

The Job Printing Office!

Through some of the Very Finest and Best Printing Ever Done in the West.

The Workmen Employed are Experienced and Competent.

The Material in Use is New and of the Latest Designs,

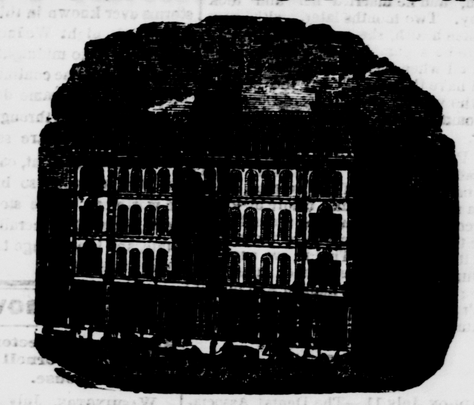
THE PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE

All Orders Promptly Attended to, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY,

Janesville, Wisconsin.

The Plankinton House!



The Boss Hotel in the Northwest

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Prices from $2.50 to $4 Per Day According to the Location of Rooms

There has been added to this Splendid Hotel one of the finest *Cafe* in the Country, where meals are served at all hours.

H. B. SHERMAN, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

GOOD LIVE BUSINESS MEN to sell the Excelsior Improved Letter Copying Book. No Press, Brush or water used, copies instantly. Agents outfit $2.50. Agents make from $10 to $15 per day. Address Excelsior Manufacturing Co., 47 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Incorporated Feb. 16th, 1877. Capital $100,000. Exclusive Territory given. jy21d1mo

RUBBER

Boots,	Dress Shields,	Belting,
Shoes,	Glove Cleaners,	Packing.
Hose,	Cuff Pins,	Hose,
Cloaks,	Shawl Pins,	Tubing,
Pants,	Sleeve Buttons,	Beds,
Leggins,	Vest Chains,	Pillows,
Hats,	Guard Chains,	Cushions,
Caps,	Earrings,	Bags,
Blankets,	Napkin Rings,	Pencils,
Gloves,	Teething Rings,	Penholders,
Mittens,	Lockets,	Rulers,
Diapers,	Bracelets,	Inkstands,
Bibs,	Thimbles,	Bands,
Sheeting,	Match Boxes,	Erasers,
Corks,	Cigar Cases,	Corks,
Brushes,	Piano Covers,	Flasks,
Combs,	Organ Covers,	Funnels,
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Balls,	Horse Boots,	Gymnasiums,
Dolls,	Trotting Rollers,	Wringers,
Rattles,	Interfering Straps,	Atomizors,
Toys,	Curry Combs,	Syringes,
Pipes,	Carriage Cloth,	Nipples,
Pouches,	Door Mats,	Tumblers,
Stems,	Door Springs,	Stockinge,
Webbing,	Wagon Springs,	Umbrellas,
Buckets,	Plant Sprays,	Canes,
Pails,	Chair Tips,	Inhalers,
Spittoons,	Slop Jars,	Matting,
Cuepadores,	Finger Cots,	Etc., Etc.

Leather Belting, Table and Carriage Oil Cloths.

At Lowest New York Prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

Goodyear Rubber COMPANY,

JAS. SUYDAM, Agent,

370 East Water St., Milwaukee.

Branch of the Goodyear Rubber Co., New York. Send for Price List. my1d2dewly

Heating and Ventilation

FIRST PREMIUM CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

Boynton's Furnaces

For Hard or Soft Coal or Wood. 78 Styles and Sizes.

30,000 IN USE.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS,

84 Lake St., Chicago, Ills.

For Sale by G. M. HANCHETT.

my21d5m

CAMPAIGN NEWSPAPERS

Parties contemplating the publication of newspapers during the fall campaign should not fail to correspond with us. We are prepared to furnish Democratic, National, Hard Money or Republican newspapers upon short notice and very favorable terms. We can also supply "Insides" or "Outsides" for five, six or seven-column dailies, with or without advertisements, in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction. For further particulars, address, stating size of paper desired, CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 177, 179 & 181 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. ju11d1mo

MANHOOD RESTORED!

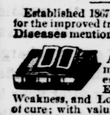
Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y. oct9deod-10w1y

THE MILWAUKEE

MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Established 1857 and Chartered by the State Legislature for the improved treatment of all Private and Chronic Diseases mentioned in this card. Just published,

"THE SILENT FRIEND!"



A confidential Adviser for the young and middle aged of both sexes; on all Diseases of a Private Nature, arising from Early Abuses or Infection, Sexual Weakness, and Loss of Manhood, and the best means of cure; with valuable advice to the Married and those contemplating Marriage, including a treatise on Female Diseases, and Chronic Affections of the Throat, Lungs and Skin, Catarrh, Cancer, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, the Opium Habit &c. It contains 200 large pages and numerous engravings, mailed under seal on receipt of 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases, and the principles of medical practice in their treatment, Price 10 cts. Address, Attending Physician,

M. & S. INSTITUTE,
No. 435 Water st., MILWAUKEE, Wis.
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Madison Dispensary

201 So. Clark St. Chicago, Ill.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

Who has been engaged in the treatment of all SEXUAL and CHRONIC Diseases in Chicago for twenty years. *All surgical affections of the throat, skin or bones*, treated on latest scientific principles in half the usual time, safely, and privately. SPERMATORRHŒA, SEXUAL DEBILITY and IMPOTENCY, as the result of self-abuse or sexual excesses in maturer years rendering MARRIAGE IMPROPER, are permanently cured. Pamphlet (36 pages) relating to the above, sent in sealed envelopes, for two 3-cent stamps. Consultation at office or by mail free. Rooms separate for ladies and gentlemen, west in city.

MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY.

A work of 200 large sized pages, containing all information for those who are MARRIED or CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE, ILLUSTRATING everything on the subject of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. PRICE FIFTY CENTS, SECURE BY MAIL. ADDRESS MADISON DISPENSARY, 201 SO. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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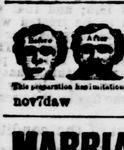

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR did it, and will do it on the smoothest face. More than 20,000 young men ALREADY WEAR HEAVY MOUSTACHE AND BEARD, having used from 1 to 3 Pack'gs. No injury. Easily applied. Certain in effect. Package with directions post-paid, $1.25 or 6 for $5.00. A. M. SMITH & CO. Sole Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.

This proposition has imitations. The public will use due caution and address as above

nov7daw

MARRIAGE SECRETS

A Book of nearly 300 pages numerous engravings, reveals secrets which the married and those contemplating marriage should know How to cure diseases. Hundred of Recipes. Sent securely sealed for 50 cents (money or postage stamps.) Address Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN 621 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo. nov7dawly

NO CURE-NO FEE!

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital: 187 East Washington street, Chicago, for the cure of all Private, Chronic and Special Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, and Lost Manhood, permanently cured. Dr. O. is a graduate of the Reform-School, and uses no Mercury; has the largest practice in the United States. LADIES requiring treatment with home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send Fifty Cents for MARRIAGE GUIDE! 275 pages, illustrated. MARRIED LADIES and gentlemen send Fifty Cents for Sample of Rubber Goods and Circular of important information, by express. Consultation free and confidential. Reliable Female Pills, $5 a Box.

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For Sale! A GOOD SAFE

At the Gazette Counting Room.

Land Excursion!

Are you going west? Start right. Ask at stations on the C. & N. W. R. R. for round trip Land Tickets to Iowa. 1,200,000 acres rich rolling prairie and valley land due west from Chicago, at only $5 to $8 per acre, on terms and in farm lots to suit all classes. Fare allowed to buyers. Maps, pamphlets and full information sent free. Apply to Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph St. Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

47w1mo

MISCELLANEOUS.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

INSTANTLY RELIEVES.

6,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

The following testimonials are from Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col., large and influential druggists. They report unprecedentedly large sales and universal satisfaction. No other disease is so alarmingly prevalent in that region. They speak of the following gentlemen as among their best citizens:

SORELY AFFLICTED.

J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—Prompted by a fellow-feeling for those afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been sorely afflicted with this fearful disease for four years, and have tried every known remedy without avail, until I bought a bottle of the above CURE from you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being a constitutional as well as a local remedy, I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, a Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Very truly yours, WM. AMETIVE,
Denver, Sept. 28, 1875. with Jenson, Bliss & Co.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver: Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was again taken with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more too. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am very truly yours,

A. W. SMITH,
Denver, Oct. 4, 1875. of Smith & Doll.

TRIED EVERYTHING.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have tried almost everything, and it is the only thing that has given me relief. I therefore take pleasure in recommending its use to all afflicted with Catarrh of any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefits.

Very truly, W. S. DECKER
Denver, Oct. 1, 1875.

REV. J. H. WIGGIN SAYS:

One of the best remedies for Catarrh, nay, the best remedy we have found in a lifetime of suffering, is SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. It is not unpleasant to take through the nostrils, and there comes with each bottle a small glass tube for use in inhalation. It clears the head and throat so thoroughly that, taken each morning on rising, there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hacking during the entire day, but an unprecedented clearness of voice and respiratory organs. —*Rev. J. H. Wiggin, in Dorchester (Mass.) Beacon.*

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

For Local Pains, Lameness, Soreness, Weakness, Numbness and Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Bowels, Bladder, Heart, and Muscles, are equal to an army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs. Even in Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits, and Nervous and Involuntary Muscular Action, this Plaster, by Rallying the Nervous Forces, has effected Cures when every other known remedy has failed.

Price 25 Cents.

Ask for Collins' Voltaic Plaster, and insist on having it. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. SMITH. M. M. PHELPS.

SMITH & PHELPS, Attorneys-at-Law.

Collections made, loans negotiated mortgages foreclosed.
Office, Lappin's block, cor. Main and Milwaukee streets. myl'78dawly

Dr. Clara L. Normington

(A graduate of the Woman's Medical College, Chicago,) respectfully offers her services to the people of Janesville and vicinity.

Diseases of Women and Children a Specialty.

Office 19 West Milwaukee street, Tallman's block. Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m. Residence, 17 North Franklin street.
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J. H. BALCH, Justice of the Peace

Conveyancing Promptly Attended to Agent Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co's Lands.

Office Postoffice Block, Milwaukee Street, Janesville, Wis. Up Stairs.
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ELDREDGE & FETHERS LAWYERS,

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JANESVILLE, - - - - WISCONSIN.

We have $10,000 to loan, in sums to suit borrower, on first class farms in Rock county.
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H. H. BLANCHARD'S Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan Office.

Special attention given to collections, and to the foreclosure of mortgages. All business intrusted to his care promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office on Main street, over M. C. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis. aug9dawly

GEO. H. McCAUSEY SURGEON DENTIST

Office in Tallman's Block, opposite First National Bank, West Milwaukee st, Janesville, Wis.
feb27dawly

Abstracts of Title

A. E. MORSE,

At the office of Register of Deeds.

Will furnish abstracts of title to any lands in Rock county at reasonable rates; buy and sell real estate; pay taxes and negotiate loans.
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Dr. M. A. NEWMAN, Dental Surgeon,

Office in Smith & Jackman's block, opposite the postoffice, Janesville. Practices Dentistry in all its branches. Administers nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth. sep5dawly

J. S. CASSODAY. ED. F. CARPENTER

Cassoday & Carpenter. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office, corner Main and Milwaukee streets, in Lappin's block, JANESVILLE, WIS.
seb3daw

PIANO-FORTE REPAIRING!

Mr. G. W. HERSEE

IS NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS of Piano-Forte Repairing, such as Re-stringing, Re-polishing and Veneering, supplying new hammers, new sets of Ivories for keys, and if required, entire new actions will be furnished. This class of work has heretofore been done only in eastern factories. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Orders for repairing or tuning may be left at the Music Store of Moseley & Bro., or Warren Collins.

Janesville, July 13, 1877.

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Trains at Janesville station.

-ARRIVE-

From Monroe .... 8:53 a m
From Prairie du Chien .... 1:45 p m
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East .... 4:45 p m
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East .... 7:43 p m
From Monroe (Freight.) .... 1:05 p m

-DEPART-

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East .... 8:53 a m
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East .... 12:10 p m
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St Paul .... 3:40 p m
For Monroe .... 7:43 p m
For Monroe (Freight,) .... 4:40 a m

WM. B. NOYES, Agent.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

Trains at Janesville Station.

Going North—	Arrive	Depart.
Day Express	1:30 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
Fond du Lac passenger	8:45 p. m.	8:50 p. m
Going South—	Arrive	Depart.
Day Express	2:20 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
Fond du Lac passenger	6:55 a. m.	7:00 a. m.

M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Supt.
W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.
jan20dtjan1'78

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

FROM CLINTON JUNCTION.

10 00 A M—Going West, mail and passenger for Rock Island and intermediate points.
10 15 P M—Going West, same as above.
5 15 A M—Going East, mail and passenger for Racine, making connections with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. at Western Union Junction.
3 30 P M—Going East, passenger for Racine, connection as above.

Post-Office.--Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way .... 1:30 p. m.
Madison and Milwaukee .... 7 a. m.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Watertown Junctions .... 7:00 a. m.
Green Bay and Way .... 2:25 p. m.
Monroe and Way .... 9:00 a. m.
Madison and Way .... 1:50 p. m
Milwaukee and Way .... 5:00 p. m

OVER-LAND MAILS ARRIVE.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by .... 12:00 m.
Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by .... 12:00 m.
East Troy, via Johnstown, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by .... 6:00 p. m.
Beloit stage .... 11:00 a. m.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee .... 8 p. m.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton Junction also Milton .... 8:00 p. m.
Chicago and Way .... 2:00 p. m
All points East, West and South of Chicago .... 2:00 p. m.
All points East, West and South of Chicago via Milton Junction .... 8:00 p. m
Green Bay and Way, including Minnesota, Northern Michigan and Northern Iowa .... 1:10 p. m.
Milwaukee and Way .... 11:50 a. m.
West, Madison, via M. & P. du C. R. W., including Northern Iowa .... 3:20 p. m.
Monroe, Brodhead and Way .... 7:15 p. m
Rockford, Freeport and Way .... 2:00 p. m.

OVER-LAND MAILS CLOSE.

Beloit stage by .... 4:00 p. m.
Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at .... 2:00 p. m.
East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Johnstown Richmond, &c., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at .... 7:00 a. m
Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at .... 2:00 p. m.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:00 p. m. Money Order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 m., and from 1:00 to 5:00 p. m., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at East front wicket from 8 a m to 8 p m. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Money order Department.

On Saturday night ONLY, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train; and on Monday morning ONLY, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

Country Base Ball.

A religious correspondent at Waukesha says they had a base ball match there lately between the "Solids" and "Shadows," and that some curious professional terms were used. The writer says the umpire said, "A tick and a catch is out," and he enquires what a "tick" is. A tick is a little bugsect that screws its head into the flesh and lives on gore, human gore. It is as blood-thirsty as a state militia man, and has to be got out by main strength, the same as a militia soldier, when there is war. The writer also says there is a rule that "a runner who is patched within a pace of his base, must be counted out." and asks what that means. Well the base af a Waukesha man is the feet. Now supposing a six foot man is "patched" three feet, or a "pace" from his base. It is plain to be seen that the patch will be on his elbow. In that case he will be counted out when the players go to take a drink. The writer also asks "What is a score?" A score is a thing that the opponents of the Milwaukee club always make, and the Milwaukee club does not. It is painful to see the ignorance displayed by American people in regard to base ball. Base ball should be taught in our public schools, and professorship, of the higher branches should be established in high schools and colleges. The theory should be taught. There is a good deal of material in the Milwaukee club, to teach the theory of base ball, but when it comes to practice it would be necessary to hire some harvest hands for that.—*Peck's Sun.*

A Suit for Seventeen Millions.

When the end of the gigantic exposure of the frauds known as the Credit Mobilier, 1871, had been reached, and Oakes Ames, then a Congressman from Massachusetts, returned to his home broken in spirit and ruined in prospects, the country at large, the pulpit and the press generally dropped the subject, until it ceased altogether to provoke any comment. Once or twice a ghost has arisen, in a legal shape, from the ashes of the buried fraud, but these have occupied but little of the time or attention of the public. Yesterday, however, a ghost of immense proportions loomed up in the Circuit Court of the United States in this city, in the shape of a suit for $17,000,000 damages brought by Judge John Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, against the representatives of the original Union Pacific Company. The ground for the action is stated by Judge Leisenring to be the revoking of a contract between himself and the Union Pacific Company, under which he was to build the road, and that, being thus defrauded out of his legal right to construct said road, he suffered to the extent of the amount claimed.—*New York Star.*

A Prescription.

The Kingston, New York, Freeman tells this story: "A certain young man of this city being out of employment requested of a former employer a letter of recommendation to aid him in securing a situation. The letter was written and handed to the applicant, who was totally unable to read it, as was every other person to whom it was shown. A friend advised him to take it to a printing office, where it would be deciphered, as compositors are noted for being able to make out the worst specimens of chirography. It was given to the compositors in various printing establishments, and in turn given up without being deciphered. At least, as a forlorn hope, it was given to the prescription clerk in a drugstore, who has the reputation of being able to read anything. The man of drugs took the screed, gazed at it long and thoughtfully, and finally seized an empty quart bottle and then made a raid around the store, taking some fluid of various colors from sundry bottles, and finally shaking the compound most vigorously; then handing it to the possessor of the letter of recommendation, he remarked to that much astonished individual: "Two dollars, and a very good cough mixture it is!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE

My residence, will take in exchange a smaller house, in part payment. This is a rare chance to get a nice home ROYAL WOOD.
22dtf

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT—

The Gazette Counting Room.

—:o:—

1 Young Giant Fanning Mill.

(A P Dickey's Make

—:o:—

1 Centennial Fanning Mill.

—:o:—

All New and Warranted. Call and See Them.

GAZETTE PRINT. CO.

52wtf

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

—HAS—

Visited Janesville EIGHTEEN YEARS.

HAS met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all

Chronic Diseases

—OF THE—

THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, STOMACH, LIVER.

Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood affections of the urinary organs, gravel, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c.

Dr. Price's reputation has been acquired by candid, honest dealing and years of successful practice.

My practice is not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of Nature, with years of experience and evidence to sustain it, does not tear down, make sick to make well; no harsh treatment, no trifling, no flattering. We know the cause and the remedy needed; no guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of Chronic diseases exclusively; no encouragement without a prospect. Candid in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything, or cure everybody, but do lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their ailment, to call and investigate before they abandon hope, make interrogations and decide for yourselves; it will cost nothing as consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

—:o:—

DR. V. CLARENCE PRICE

Can be consulted at JANESVILLE, MYERS HOUSE, Saturday and Sunday, the 24th and 25th of August, 1878.

Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Clarence Price, Waukegan, Ill., with stamp.
jan19dawtf

4th GRAND DISTRIBUTION Commonwealth Distribution Company.

$115.400 IN CASH PRIZES.

NOTE THE ATTRACTION

$30,000 for Only $2!

By authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to take place in the City of Louisville, Ky.,

On WEDNESDAY, July 31st, 1878.

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT.

Drawing under the immediate supervision of Col. R. C. WINTERSMITH, Ex-Treas. State of Ky., Gen. T. A. HARRIS, and GEO. E. H. GRAY.

LIST of PRIZES.

1 Prize	$30,000	100 priz's	100 each	$10,000
1 "	15,000	50 "	50 "	15,000
1 "	5,000	500 "	20 "	10,000
5 " 1,000 each	5,000	1,000 "	10 "	10,000
20 " 5,000 each	10,000			

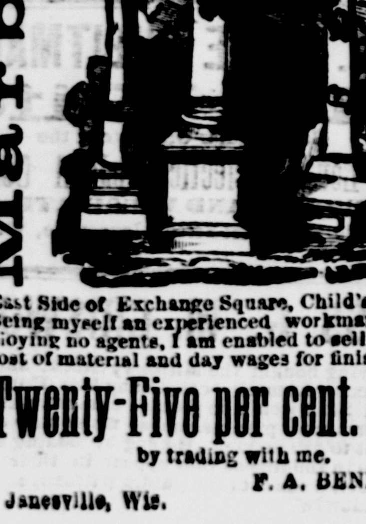
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes ... $2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " " ... 1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " " ... 800

1,955 Prizes. $115,400

Whole tickets $2. Half tickets $1.00.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, mailed ticket holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal building, Louisville, Ky.

F. A. BENNETT'S Marble Works.



East Side of Exchange Square, Child's old stand. Being myself an experienced workman and employing no agents, I am enabled to sell work for cost of material and day wages for finishing.

Twenty-Five per cent. Saved by trading with me.

F. A. BENNETT.
Janesville, Wis. 37wly

PUBLIC PRINTING.

From January 1, 1879, until January 1, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, until the first day of August, A. D., 1878, at 12 o'clock M., "for doing at the seat of government all letter-press printing, binding, ruling, blank books (including stock for binding), authorized or required by the legislature for its use, or the use of the State, in all its several departments thereof," for which the State may be liable to pay, for the period of two years from and after the first day of January, A. D., 1879, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 243, laws of 1874, entitled "An act relating to public printing," approved March 11, 1874.

By section four of said chapter two hundred and forty-three, "the following prices are established as the maximum prices for doing said work, including the materials to be used in binding, exclusive of the paper:"

COMPOSITION PER 1,000 EMS.	
Plain	$0 60
Figure work	90
Rule and figure work	1 20
PRESS WORK.	
Per token of 250 impressions	60
FOLDING.	
Per 100 sections of sixteen pages	10
STITCHING, TRIMMING AND COVERING PAMPHLETS.	
Per hundred copies	1 25
BINDING, INCLUDING STOCK, PER VOLUME.	
In pasteboard, 16mo or 12mo	35
In cloth, 16mo or 12mo	45
In full sheep, 16mo or 12mo	80
In full calf, 16mo or 12mo	1 25
In Turkey Morocco, 16mo or 12mo	2 25
Flat-cap or cap, half-binding, sheep back	3 00
Flat-cap or cap, Russia ends and bands	6 00
Medium or folio post, half-binding, sheep back	5 00
Medium or folio post, full sheep	9 00
Medium or folio post, Russia ends and bands	10 50
Medium or folio post, extra Russia ends and bands	12 00
Medium or folio post, full Russia	18 00
BINDING BLANK BOOKS PER QUIRE, INCLUDING RULING AND INCLUDING STOCK FOR BINDING.	
Flat-cap, half-binding, sheep back	70
Flat cap, full sheep	90
Flat cap, Russia ends and bands	1 00
Flat cap, extra Russia ends and bands	1 25
Folio post, half binding, sheep back	1 00
Folio post, Russia ends and bands	1 50
Medium, half binding, sheep back	1 25
Medium, Russia ends and bands	1 75
Medium, extra Russia ends and bands	2 00
Medium, full Russia	3 00
Super royal, Russia ends and bands	2 00
Super royal, extra Russia ends and bands	2 20
Super royal, full Russia	3 50
Paging, extra, per volume	1 00
Indexing, extra, per quire	25
RULING.	
Blanks, per quire	10

Section nineteen of said chapter two hundred and forty-three prescribes that "in estimating composition on that class of printing usually known as 'job work,' all work in script type of which script is the chief kind used, shall be estimated as pica, and measured by the surface actually covered, and not by the size of the sheet used. All open work, such as letter-heads, headings, blank deeds, and the like, shall be estimated in the same manner; *provided*, that no job shall be counted at less than one thousand ems. All work, other than script type, shall be estimated according to the type actually used: *provided*, that when different sizes of type are used in a single job, it shall be measured and estimated proportionately for the different sizes so used. In estimating presswork, the token shall consist of two hundred and fifty [250] impressions on two hundred and fifty [250] distinct sheets of paper, or two hundred and fifty [250] impressions on both sides of one hundred and twenty-five [125] sheets of paper; *provided*, that the presswork on no job shall be counted at less than one token. When two or more copies are printed on one sheet, the State Printer shall, at the request of the Secretary of State, cut the same according to instructions without any extra charge."

Section twenty of said chapter two hundred and forty-three also prescribes that "in estimating presswork of pamphlets, laws, journals and volumes of public documents, the token shall consist of two hundred and fifty [250] impressions of a form of sixteen [16] pages, or one hundred and twenty-five sheets of paper printed on both sides, or two hundred and fifty [250] sheets of paper printed on one side only: *provided*, if the last form of any document be less than sixteen pages it shall be counted as a full form."

In case any labor is performed or any materials are furnished by the public printer, under the provisions of said chapter two hundred and forty-three, or any other existing law of Wisconsin relating to public printing, the price of which is not fixed by law, the regular 'trade prices,' or such reasonable approximation thereto as shall seem just and satisfactory to the commissioners of public printing for such labor and materials, will be paid, after deducting so much per centum, as by the provisions of the contract, is to be deducted from the maximum prices established by law as aforesaid.

SPECIFICATIONS.

The prices per quire named in the foregoing list for blank books of the various sizes, and styles and bindings, are to be taken as full compensation for binding and ruling, and furnishing material for binding, except paper. Twenty-four full sheets of the kind of paper ordered will be demanded for a quire, without regard to the number of blanks to the sheet. The term "pasteboard binding" will be construed to mean pasteboard sides covered with colored paper, with sheep back and corners, and title and year and figures in printers' ink on the back of the volume. And in respect to all work to be done and material to be furnished the specifications, rules for computations, directions and all, and singular the provisions of said chapter two hundred and forty-three [243], laws of 1874, will be considered as entering into and controlling any contract to be made for the state printing, and all bills for work or material must be made out, filed, audited and paid in strict conformity with the provisions of said act. Reference is therefore particularly made to said chapter for such further information as may be desired, copies of which will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State. And especial reference is made to section six of said chapter 243, in relation to the $1,000 bond which every bidder is required to deposit with the state treasurer previous to depositing his bid.

The style of work and quality of materials furnished must be equal to the specimens on file in the office of the Secretary of State which specimens, properly labeled, and kept for the inspection of bidders, and are by law made the standard criteria "for the style in which the work shall be done, as well as for the quality of materials to be furnished by the contractors." Bids must be substantially after the following:

FORM OF BID.

I (or we) ——, of ——, in the State of ——, do hereby propose to do at Madison, Wisconsin, all printing (except the advertising and publication of the laws directed by chapter 240, of the laws of 1860, to be done in the "official State paper" therein designated,) and all binding "authorized or required by the Legislature for its use, or for the use of the State in all the several departments thereof, including all blanks, blank books, circulars, and every other kind of printing or binding, for the offices of the Executive, School-Land Commissioners, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Supreme Court, Military, as well as every other department of State, or in any manner pertaining to them, and all printing of whatsoever kind or description, for which the State may be liable to pay," for the period of two years from the first day of January, A. D., 1879, according to the specifications, rules of computation, directions, conditions, and requirements of chapter 243, laws of 1874, and of other existing statutes of the State of Wisconsin in respect to the public printing—the style of work and quality of materials to be equal to the specimens which are kept in the office of the Secretary of State for the inspection of bidders, and are standard criteria for such style and quality—for —— per centum discount, from the maximum prices established by chapter 243, hereinbefore cited. Such per centum discount to be uniform on every item of work or material.

Dated at ——, this —— day of ——, A. D. 1878.

—— ——. (Seal.)
—— ——. (Seal.)

Every bid must be in writing and accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by two or more responsible resident freeholders, to the effect of and substantially following this

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, ——, of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of Wisconsin, do hereby undertake and bind ourselves, our heirs, administrators and assigns, in the sum of five thousand dollars, that ——, bidders for doing the public printing and binding for the State of Wisconsin, and furnishing material therefor, as set forth in the annexed bid, will, in case —— bid be accepted, execute the contract and bond as required by law within ten days from the time of the acceptance of said bid, being the time prescribed by the commissioners, with good and sufficient sureties as required by law, to perform the service required, as set forth in —— said bid, according to the requirements of the laws therein mentioned.

Witness our hands and seals, affixed at ——, State aforesaid, this — day of ——, 1878.

—— ——. [Seal.]
—— ——. [Seal.]

Each guarantor must justify in the following form, such justification to be attached to and made a part of the foregoing guaranty:

FORM OF JUSTIFICATION OF GUARANTORS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
County of —— }

——, of the county of ——, in the State of Wisconsin, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident freeholder of the State of Wisconsin, and is worth the sum of —— dollars over and above all debts and property exempt from execution

—— ——. [Seal.]
—— ——. [Seal.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this —— day of ——, 1876.

—— ——.

Each guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of a judge of a court of record, or clerk of such court, certifying, to his own knowledge, to the responsibility of the guarantors.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
County of —— }

I, ——, Judge, (or clerk, as the case may be, of the —— court in and for said county, do hereby certify, under the sanction of my official oath, that I am personally acquainted with —— and ——, who have executed the guaranty hereunto annexed, and that I know them to be men of property, and able to make good such guaranty.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of said court to be hereto affixed, this —— day of ——, A. D, 1878.

[L. S.] A. B., Judge, (or clerk, etc)

Every bid must be accompanied by a certificate from the State Treasurer, substantially following this:

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER, } ss
Madison, Wis., ——, 1878. }

To the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin:

This is to certify that —— —— has deposited with me the sum of one thousand dollars, agreeably to the provisions of section 6, of chapter 243, of the laws of 1874.

——, State Treasurer.

No bid, unaccompanied by the required guaranty, justification and certificates, will be considered by the Commissioners of Public Printing.

Every bid must, in addition to the foregoing guarantees and certificates, be accompanied by a written agreement executed by such bidder, under seal, to the effect that if such bid be accepted and after being notified thereof, such bidder shall fail to enter into a contract and execute a bond, as required by law, within the time prescribed by law, within the time prescribed by the commissioners of public printing, then, and in that case, the deposit of one thousand dollars accompanying the bid and in the hands of the State Treasurer, shall become absolutely forfeited to the State, and shall be no part of the penalty or damages which may be recovered upon such contract and bid. Said agreement must be substantially in the following form:

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

Whereas, I (or we) —— —— has (or have) put in a bid for the public printing of the State of Wisconsin, this —— day of ——, A. D., 1878.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the sum of one dollar to —— in hand paid, —— —— hereby agree that if such bid be accepted and —— are notified of such acceptance, and —— shall fail to enter into a contract and execute a bond as provided in section 6, of said chapter 243, laws of 1874, within the time prescribed by said commissioners, or if —— ——, after executing such contract and bond, shall fail to comply therewith, then, and in such case, the sum of $1,000, deposited by —— —— with the State Treasurer, shall become absolutely forfeited to the state, and shall be no part of the penalty or damages which may be recovered upon such contract or bond.

Signed, sealed and delivered at ——, this —— day of ——, A. D., 1878.

In presence of

—— —— [SEAL.]
—— —— [SEAL.]

In case such bid be rejected, the aforesaid certificate as given by the State Treasurer and this agreement, shall be returned to the bidder (or bidders), otherwise it shall be retained until said bond and contract be fully executed, delivered to and accepted by the Commissioners of Public Printing.

Proposals to be inclosed with guaranty and certificate, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for the State Printing," and delivered or mailed to the "Secretary of State, Madison, Wisconsin," in whose charge they will remain until the first day of August, 1878. At 12 o'clock M, of said day the bids will be publicly opened, and the contract awarded by the commissioners of public printing. The persons or persons whose bids shall be accepted will be required within ten (10) days after the acceptance of his or their bid, which time is hereby prescribed by the commissioners, to make and to enter into an obligation with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), to perform the services required, as set forth in this advertisement, and according to law. The contract will require that all orders for printing (in the English language), binding or materials therefor, made through the Secretary of State, be executed promptly; and all printing required by general statute be completed and delivered within the time required by the statute directing such printing.

There will be expressly reserved in the contract the right of the Legislature to alter, repeal or amend any law now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, directing any particular kind or quantity of printing, and the contract will distinctly set forth that it does not give to the contractor any interest in or control over the publication of the laws in a newspaper at the capital or of any official notice, advertisement or communication of any kind directed by chapter 240, of the general laws of 1866, to be published in the "Official State Paper" therein named.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, this 5th day of June, 1878.

HANS B. WARNER, Secretary of State.
RICHARD GUENTHER, State Treasurer.
ALEX. WILSON, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Public Printing.

ju10doew7w

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SHERIFF'S SALE.—County of Rock s s By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the County of Rock aforesaid, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels and lands and tenements of Zenas Hitchcock and in favor of Ebenezer Hitchcock. I have seized all the right and title which the said Zenas Hitchcock had on the first day of May, 1877, of in and to the following described premises and real estate, which I shall expose for sale as the law directs at the front door of the Postoffice, of the City of Janesville, in said county,

On the 20th day of July, A. D., 1878,

at 11 o'clock, am, of that day. All that certain land known and described as follows: All that part of fractional lot number three (3) in section fifteen (15) town three (3) north range twelve (12) east, which lies west of the Madison road, containing 16 acres more or less. Also lots thirty-three (33) and thirty-four, (34) in Doe's Addition, to the village now City of Janesville, all in said county and in the State of Wisconsin.—Dated June 3d, 1878. S. G. COLLEY, Sheriff.

ju4doew7w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS, County Court, Rock county—In the matter of the estate of Thomas J. Ruger, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued this day to William Ruger, and the time for creditors to present their claims for allowance having been limited to the 26th day of October next, notice is hereby given that the judge of this court, at his office in the city of Janesville, in this county, on the 26th day of October next, from 1:30 o'clock p. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. will receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased—Dated June 26th, 1878.

AMOS P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

ju27doew4w

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—County Court Rock County.—In the matter of the estate of Dr. Wm. Amer.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made in said matter on the 24th day of June, 1878, by the county court of this county, the undersigned, on the 22d day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house on the premises below described, will sell at public auction all that piece of land known as lot situated on the south half of the north half of lot one hundred and seventy (s½ n½ 170) Smith, Bailey and Stone's addition to the city of Janesville, county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, said house and lot on River street, 4th ward. Terms—Sold subject to a mortgage of $250. Bond required by statute to protect the estate against the same, balance cash.—Dated June, 24th, 1878 F. S. ELDRED, Executor.

ju25doew3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—County Court, Rock County.—In the matter of the estate of Stephen G. Williams, deceased.

Letters of administration with the will having been issued this day to Maria S. Williams and Chester S. Crosby, and the time for creditors to present their claims for allowance having been limited to the 5th day of November next, notice is hereby given that the judge of this court, at his office in the city of Janesville, in this county, on the 4th day of November next, from 1:30 o'clock p. m., to 3 o'clock p. m., will receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased —Dated July 5th, 1878.

AMOS P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

jy6doew4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. County Court, Rock county—In the matter of the estate of Lorenzo Dearborn, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been issued this day to Mary Ann Dearborn, and the time for creditors to present their claims for allowance having been limited to the 3d day of November next, notice is hereby given that the Judge of this Court, at his office in the city of Janesville, in this county, on the 2d day of November next, from 1:30 o'clock p. m., to 3 o'clock p. m., will receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased.—Dated July 3d, 1878.

AMOS P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

jy5doew4w

SAFETY WITH SAFETY LAMP. **DANGER WITH COMMON LAMP.**

The picture on the right fairly illustrates one of the many accidents daily happening with common lamps. No family using the ordinary Kerosene lamp is safe against such accidents. The picture on the left shows the different result when the AUTOMATIC SAFETY LAMP is used. No father or mother should risk the lives of their children by using any other. It saves life and prevents accident by fire to person or property Sold by dealers everywhere. Send for circular

HARRIS & SMITH, Manufacturers Janesville, Wis.

ju3doewaweow6mo

RAILROADS.

THE OLD RELIABLE FORT WAYNE AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

Continuous All-Rail Route! No Change of Cars! One Road, One Management!

FROM **Chicago** TO

Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, & New York

GREAT SHORT LINE

TO BOSTON!

Via New York City. Reaches all Points in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS On all Express Trains!

MAGNIFICENT CAR EQUIPPED WITH THE CELEBRATED **WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKES** AND **Janney's New Patent Safety Platform and Coupler**

Elegant Eating Houses With Ample Time for Meals.

3 EXPRESS TRAINS Leave Chicago as follows:

8:00 A. M. SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS Except Sunday.
With the Popular Vestibule Sleeping Car.

Reaches Pittsburgh, 2:30 a. m.; Harrisburg, 11:45 a m; Philadelphia, 4:00 p m; New York, 6:45 p m; Boston, 6:15 a m; Baltimore, 6:30 p m; Washington, 9:00 p m, next day.

5:15 P. M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS (Daily)
With Drawing Room and Hotel Car

Reaches Pittsburgh, 12:15 p m; Harrisburg, 10:55 p m; Philadelphia, 3:35 a m; New York, 6:45 a m; Special Philadelphia Sleeping Car on this Train, which remains in depot until 7:30 a m, affording Philadelphia Passengers a full night's rest.

9:10 P. M Night Exp. Except Saturday
With Drawing Room Sleeping Car.

Reaches Pittsburgh, 7:30 p m; Harrisburg, 3:50 a m; Baltimore, 7:15 a m; Washington, 9:05 a m; Philadelphia, 8:00 a m; New York, 10:35 a m; Boston, 8:40 p m. Through Baltimore and Washington Sleeping Car on this Train.

Fare Always as Low as any Line.

Through tickets for sale at all Principal Points in the West. Ask for them via the FORT WAYNE & PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. CHICAGO.
2-21dawly

C & N.-W LINES.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. W Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST and, with its numerous Branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Line

Is the short line between Chicago and all points in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

La Crosse, Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the best route between Chicago and La Crosse, Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line between Chicago and Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route between Chicago and Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing between Chicago and Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Drawing Room Cars are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago and Milwaukee, Chicago and Winona, or Chicago and Green Bay.

Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Kankakee Line and Pan Handle Routes, for all points EAST and SOUTH-EAST, and with the Chicago and Alton and Illinois Central for all points SOUTH.

Close connections are also made with the Union Pacific R R at Omaha for all far West points.

Close connections made at junction points with trains for all cross points.

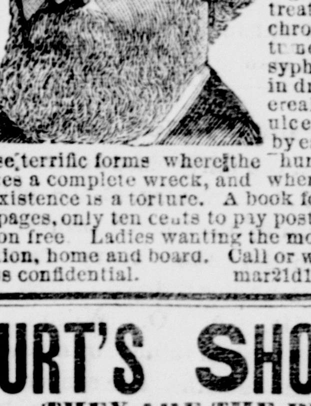
Tickets over this route are sold by all Coupon Ticket Agents in the United States and Canadas.

Remember, you ask for your Tickets via the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and take none other.

New York Office, No 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 245 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 2 New Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices, 62 Clark street under Sherman House; 75 Canal, corner Madison Street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Mang'r, Chicago.
jan20daw-swly



Dr. James

Lock Hospital, Cor. Washington and Franklin Sts. Chicago; chartered by the State for the express purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all chronic diseases, tumors, nodes and syphiloid ulcers, in dropsy, in venereal sore throat, ulcers. Prevent by early treatm'nt those terrific forms where the human body becomes a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is a torture. A book for the million 100 pages, only ten cents to pay postage. Consultation free Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, home and board. Call or write. All business confidential. mar21d1ya34weowly

BURT'S SHOES!

THEY ARE THE BEST. ASK YOUR DEALER for THEM.
nov7d1y

BLANKS!

FOR

Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.
my15dawtf

RAILROADS.

GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad

THE

SHORTEST, CHEAPEST

And Quickest Route to the

EAST!

STEAMSHIPS LEAVE DAILY, Saturdays excepted,

Milwaukee,	depart	7:30 p m
Grand Haven,	"	6:00 a m
Detroit,	arrive	12:25 p m
Niagara Falls,	"	8:25 p m
Buffalo,	"	8:30 p m
New York, sec. day	"	10:30 a m
Boston,	"	2:40 p m

State rooms free on Steamers.

Only one night on the cars between Milwaukee and New York, Boston and principal eastern cities.

SAVING $3.00!

In railroad, and $2.00 sleeping car fare, 100 miles in distance.

Tickets on sale at all principal ticket offices in the northwest, at Company's office, 395 Broadway, and at Dock office, adjoining Union Depot, Milwaukee. HARRY BRADFORD
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.
my30d5m

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL Railway.

On and after Monday, May 28th, trains will arrive and depart from this station as follows:

Trains Arrive.

From Monroe .... 8:53 a. m
From Prairie du Chien .... 1:45 p. m
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East .... 4:45 p. m
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East .... 7:43 p. m
From Monroe, Freight .... 1:05 p. m

Trains Leave.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East .... 8:53 a. m
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East .... 12:10 p. m
For Madison, Prairie du Chien and St. Paul .... 3:40 p. m
For Monroe .... 7:43 p. m
For Monroe, Freight .... 4:40 a. m

The 8:53 train arrives in Milwaukee at 12 a. m., and leaves for Janesville and Monroe at 4 p. m,

WM. B. NOYES, Agent,
A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Pass. Agent. jan29dawtjan1'

UNIVERSAL PASSENGER ROUTE!

LAKE SHORE

—AND—

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway

—:o:—

The Only All Steel Rail DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

—FOR—

New York, Boston,

—AND—

ALL EASTERN POINTS!

Without Ferriage or Transfer. Direct Connections at

BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS

With the

New York Central and Erie Railways

F. E MORSE, Gen'l Western Agt. Chicago.
WILLIAM J. DAVIS, Ass't Gen'l Western Pass. Agt, Chicago.
jan25dtf

Great Central Route

The only Route East, via

NIAGARA FALLS.

Michigan Central AND Great Western RAILWAYS And Connections.

Through Pullman Cars to New York City without change.

Four Express Trains leave Chicago daily, except Sundays. Sunday Express leaves at 3:45 p. m, for

NIAGARA FALLS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON
And all Eastern Points.

All trains upon this line are thoroughly equipped with elegant twelve wheeled passenger coaches, magnificent smokers' car and the celebrated

Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars.

The Pullman Cars run daily between Chicago and New York without change.

Trains connect at Grand Trunk Junction near Detroit, with the

Grand Trunk Railway,

For local points in Canada, New York and New England.

Passengers from Western Roads holding thro' tickets are transferred free of charge to Michigan Central depot in Chicago.

Through tickets can be purchased at all office of connecting roads in the west. In Chicago, at the General office, where sleeping car accommodations can also be engaged.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.
an26dtf

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878.

CITY AND COUNTY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The notes and accounts due Bintliff & Colvin have been divided between them, each taking his portion. Those which are held by James Bintliff have been placed in the hands of Mr. B. F. Dunwiddie for collection, and the undersigned has no further interest in them. R. L. COLVIN.

BRIEFLETS.

—Orangeman's day.

—The reign of July.

—The Temple of Honor meet to-night.

—No shows are booked for the Opera House.

—If you can catch any cold such a day as this you had better hang to it.

—At Dr. Chittenden's there is a cactus which has eighty buds and is blooming beautifully.

—A pugnacious rat managed to get at Alex Russell's mocking bird last night, and killed it.

—The Justices of the Peace are being kept busy to-day—fanning themselves. No business of a public interest.

—Sportsmen would do well to remember that there is a game law. They should look it over but not overlook it.

—Rev. J. G. Collins, lately ordained as a Catholic priest, has been stationed at Seneca, Crawford county, Wisconsin.

—Rev. H. Stone Richardson will preach in Court Street church next Sunday morning and possibly in the evening also.

—The trotting matinee at the Driving Park to-morrow afternoon will be an interesting one, as both horses entered are speedy.

—Special Post-Office Agent, James M. Wiler, of Oshkosh, was in the city yesterday afternoon, and has left for Beloit, Brodhead and Monroe.

—The Madison oarsmen are anxious to come to Janesville for a series of races, provided any sort of arrangements can be perfected by which their expenses will be paid.

—Mr. D. J. Jenne, of the Sterling Gazette, is in the city to day. He is a son-in-law of Rev. Mr. Jenne, who was formerly the pastor of the First Methodist church.

—No one yet comes forward to claim that $100 reward offered by the Board of Education for information as to who the vandals were, who despoiled the High School building.

—Mr. William P. Tiffany, of the Chicago Daily News, called at our sanctum today. He has caused the city to be flooded with copies of that sheet and is trying to work up business.

—It is a noteworthy fact that in spite of all the sensational reports about tramps, very few of those who are captured have any arms with them. They are always asking for alms, though.

—In the Circuit Court to-day the case of Finn vs. Conley was not ready, nor was the case of Tyrell vs. Borden. The court employed the time in listening to a few motions of little public interest.

—Arrangements are being perfected by the Bower City Band for one of the most enjoyable picnics of the season, next Tuesday afternoon and evening, at Buob's grove. No beer or other befuddling drinks to be sold on or about the grounds.

—Jo Reding, a six year old son of Thomas Reding, of the cotton mill, was jumping from the stairway of Mr. Bailey's factory onto a bale of cotton, yesterday, when by some slip he fell over to the ground and broke the bone of his right leg above the knee.

—The Most Reverend John M. Henni, Archbishop of Milwaukee, came in from Brodhead this morning, and was the guest of Father Munich, pastor of St. Mary's church. He left this afternoon for Beloit, where he will administer the sacraments of confirmation next Sunday forenoon.

—We are in receipt of this year's catalogue of the Milwaukee College, to the instructional staff of which has been added Prof. J. C. Fillmore. The catalogue gives the number of students as 260 and the institution seems to be in a flourishing condition. It was established in 1851, and is one of the oldest of its rank in the West.

—Thomas A. Lantry, of the firm of T. A. Lantry & Co., booksellers, Chicago, is in the city introducing a decidedly interesting and instructive book, it being the life of Pope Pius the Ninth, written in a popular style, and illustrated with portraits of many of the chief ones in the church, and pictures of various churches and scenes of interest. All who are in anyway interested in church history, and all who delight in reading biographies of great and good men will find this work a valuable addition to their libraries.

—After the entertainment of the colored folks had closed last evening, there was "trouble in the church." One of the women deemed herself slighted by another one, and tried to get vengeance by swinging a cotton umbrella in close proximity to the other one's head. A brief skirmish resulted and the air was filled with harsh words, followed by hair-pulling. A peacemaker finally interceded, and separated the two belligerents before any serious damage was done.

—The report was circulated that a box of gold had been found by the workmen engaged in digging the foundation for F. C. Cook's new building. Some were found fresh enough to believe the story, and to give it publicity, their faith being strengthened by the assertion that it was stored in Alex Russell's basement awaiting further developments as to who the owner of the gold was. They even went so far as to examine the contents of the box. It is hardly safe to ask them what they found in the box, but it is sufficient to say it was as full of sells as a honeycomb.

—What is known as the "stock barn," near the Northwestern freight house seems to be a favorite sleeping place for tramps and it is now raided by the officers daily, and they seldom fail to bag any game. This morning though there was a scarcity. One lonesome fellow was found there who hailed from Michigan, but he had $2 snugly hid away in the hay and consequently could not be pulled as a vagrant. He was of course hunting for work. The fact that almost every tramp who strikes this city knows all about the stock barn, and generally goes there at once for lodging, shows that they keep each other posted pretty well.

—At the last meeting of the Council Alderman Davies desired to have distinctly recorded his explanation of why the levy for the First Ward fund was so large. He said the actual amount to be used in the ward was only $1,200, and that the remaining $600 was to pay off the ward indebtedness contracted by his colleague. Alderman Lawrence, who was referred to, explained that the reason why there was such a shortage was that it was incurred during the year before he was elected, and when Davies was serving. The Times gives only Alderman Davies' remarks in its report of the meeting. Why it ommitted the similar remarks of Alderman Lawrence is a mystery.

—The Temple of Honor desire to know by the 19th about the number to expect for their excursion to Geneva Lake, on Tuesday, July 23, so as to order cars enough, as all cars ordered must be paid for. Hence it is highly necessary to know how many to count on. The Temple hopes that our citizens will duly appreciate this, and purchase tickets at once—only $1 for the round trip. The train will run so that residents of Milton Junction, Koshkonong, Fort Atkinson, Jefferson, Johnson Creek and Watertown can make good connections each way. Quite a large delegation will join the excursion from points North and South on the N. W. R. R. and the indications are that this excursion will be one of the largest and most enjoyable ever gotten up in this city.

SHOT BY A CONSTABLE.

A Man Who Wouldn't be Arrested is Brought Down by a Bullet.—Full Particulars of the Shooting.

A few days ago Justice Balch issued a warrant for the arrest of J. P. Fonda, who lives near Shopiere, charging him with assaulting a boy named Justin Curry. This warrant was placed in the hands of Constable J. Shimeall of La Prairie, who went to Fonda's house this morning to arrest him. A man named Holmes was with him, and Shimeall's rap on the door was answered by some of the women in the house who, on seeing the officer tried to slam the door in his face. He prevented this and told them he had a warrant. Not satisfied at the statement that Fonda had gone to Janesville he searched the house but failed to find his man. He learned however that Fonda's son had started with a team for Turtleville, and jumping into his buggy and taking besides Holmes a man named Hart, the officer started after him, surmising that the old man would probably meet the son somewhere on the road, and skip with him. They soon spied a team ahead of them, and a man standing in the road talking with the driver. The team drove on, and the man started over the fence for the woods. The officer and his assistants followed the man, who proved to be Fonda, and tracked him to what is known as the old Burrus place, which has now no tenants, and which is about a mile north of Turtleville. Holmes went around in one direction and Constable Shimeall in another, while Hart held their team. After hunting about the deserted buildings and woods for a while, Fonda started out from his place of concealment and came right toward Shimeall with a large revolver in one hand pointed at the officer, and a hickory club in the other. Shimeall at once drew his revolver and ordered him to throw up his weapons, but Fonda still advancing in a threatening manner, and apparently trying to fire the revolver, he fired twice at him. Fonda turned then and tried to run away carrying both hands in front of him as though trying to cock his revolver. Shimeall followed him with his revolver in his hand and soon overtook him, and a lively struggle ensued. The officer finally succeeded in throwing him down and choking him, meanwhile calling for Holmes to come and take the revolver away from the old man. Holmes finally came and the old man was disarmed. It was then discovered that one of the balls had lodged in his body, making a groin wound. He was taken to the road and soon after placed in his son's buggy and taken to to his home and Dr. Belding, of Shopiere, called in, and Dr. Bell, of Beloit sent for. It is not known how serious the wound is as the physicians had not completed the examination at the time our informant left, but a hasty examination of the wound showed that the ball had almost passed through the body, as it could be felt from his back. The officer says in extenuation for his shooting that he informed Fonda that he had a warrant for his arrest, and gave him several warnings to lay aside his weapon and only shot when he made up his mind that it was necessary in order to save his own life. An examination of the captured revolver shows that it did not cock easily, which it is thought accounted for the fact that Fonda could not fire it. Fonda at first denied that he had any revolver, and finally teased the officer to return it to him, but the constable retains it in his possession, and will probably take some further action concerning the matter. Fonda has been in trouble before, and not long since was arrested and fined before Justice Wickham, for assaulting and beating an old man.

PLANTATION SONGS.

There was a fairly sized audience at Lappin's hall, last evening, at the entertainment given by the colored people. Had it not been for the heavy rain there would doubtless have been many more. Mr. A. O. Wilson, of the Times, set the ball rolling, by making a few appropriate remarks. The concert was one full of variety and mirth and yet it hardly equalled the former one. The programme as already given in the Gazette was carried out. Miss Lottie Wilson presided at the piano, and also sang. Some of the scenes presented were decidedly amusing especially the camp meeting in the wilderness. At the close of the programme the tables were liberally patronized. They looked very finely indeed, and were arranged with great taste and bountifully supplied. Rev. Mr. Scales seems to be inspiring the colored people here with considerable enthusiasm, and there is every prospect that the church now organized will become a permanent feature of the religious circles of Janesville. May success continue to attend the enterprise.

CHOICE MUSIC.

In spite of the heavy rain, a goodly number of people plodded through the mud and wet to attend the musical recital given last evening by the vocal pupils of Mrs. J. W. St. John and the piano pupils of Mr. John C. Fillmore. The character and the size of the audience was considering the weather, a very high compliment not only to those who participated, but to the instructors who have thus brought out and developed their musical gifts. The former recital was of such a high order that all who attended expected a rich treat, and it is safe to say that none were disappointed. Of course those who took part did not appear as professionals but simply as pupils, but some of the efforts would have reflected no discredit on even professionals of high standing. The selections were of a high order and presented a great variety. Miss Ella Peterson fairly captured the audience, though the piece rendered was very difficult. She received a hearty encore, and merited all the applause which she received and outdid her former best efforts. Miss Emma Borden seemed also to be a favorite, and her song, though an old one, "The Flower Girl," brought forth the most enthusiastic applause. Miss Addie Wiggin, who has not appeared before, made a favorable impression. Miss Estella Griswold sang sweetly, "Summer Birds." Mr. Clarence Clark rendered "Nancy Lee" well, and Misses Mary Eldredge, Addie Wiggin, Mr. Arthur Conant and Mr. William Webster sang finely in a four-part song. Miss Emma Josslyn gave an Italian song, which was heartily applauded.

The efforts at the piano were no less praiseworthy. Miss Minnie Calkins, who opened the programme, did nicely. Miss Ella Smith rendered Weber's Invitation to Waltz, and called forth a hearty round of applause. It was one of the finest efforts of the evening. Miss Gabriella Vanderlyn, Miss Nannie Roys, and Miss Maggie Hullihan, handled very finely some selections from Chopin. Misses Bertha Sayles and Minnie Calkins rendered well a march from Mendelssohn. Miss Mamie Haire did herself justice. It was regretted by all that Miss Araby Sutherland was unable to be present to take the part assigned her on the programme. She has become a favorite pianist, and great interest is taken in her by the citizens generally, as she promises to rank high. The exercises were highly satisfactory throughout, and Mrs. St. John and Prof. Fillmore may well feel proud of the efficiency shown by those under their instruction. Mr. Fillmore will spend the summer at his old home in Ripon, and will begin work at the Milwaukee College September 11. In losing him Janesville loses much, and Milwaukee College is to be greatly congratulated in securing an instructor, who in his department has no superior in the State.

A $200 SHIRT.

This morning a young man named John Hennessey, who drives the baggage wagon for Alva Russel, went to Alex Russel's to get the latter's soiled clothes to have washed. He got the bundle and taking it home found that in one of Alex's shirt-sleeves was snugly tied up a roll of money amounting to about $200. He promptly returned the same to the owner and refused to take any recompense. It appears that Russell last night, on going to bed tied up the money in his empty shirt sleeve, and this morning put on clean linen, and gathered this valuable shirt up with the other clothes for the washing. The boy's honesty in promptly returning the same is decidedly commendable.

SPORTING NEWS.

In Chicago, yesterday, rain stopped the game between the Chicagos and Milwaukees. At the close of the fifth inning the game stood 4 to 1 in favor of the Milwaukees.

At one o'clock this morning, after being on the track since 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, O'Leary had scored 112 miles, and Schmehl 110 miles.

At Cincinnati yesterday the Providence club scored 13 and the Cincinnatis 2.

The Bostons defeated the St. Louis club yesterday 8 to 4.

At Cleveland yesterday the Forest Citys scored 7 and the Hornells 21.

At Utica, New York, the Lowells defeated the Uticas 12 to 7.

TOO MUCH WATER.

The rain storm last night did considerable damage, it is feared, to the grain, lodging it badly in some places, and rendering it everywhere liable to injury by rust. It extended pretty generally in all directions, and was one of the heaviest falls of rain which has visited this section for a long time.

No particular damage was done by washouts as far as heard from except at Turtleville, where about sixty feet of the dam has been washed away. A portion of the dike at Shopiere has also been washed away.

The dark clouds which many observed late yesterday afternoon were full of wind as well as rain and struck Lima and Johnstown doing considerable damage.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 82 degrees and at 2 o'clock 94 degrees above. Cloudy. One year ago to-day at corresponding hours the thermometer stood at 65 and 81 degrees above.

The indications to-day are, for the upper lake regions partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, warmer southeasterly winds, stationary or lower pressure.

DELAYED BY A WASH-OUT.

The day express train for Milwaukee, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is delayed on account of a wash-out west of the Blue River, 67 miles west of Madison, and is now eight hours behind card time. A small bridge and a culvert east of the bridge are in very bad condition. A large force of men are engaged in repairing the damaged places and it is likely that this line will be in good running order by 6 o'clock this evening.

INSTALLATION.

The following are the officers installed of No. 14 I. O. O. F.

N. G.—C. L. Valentine.
V. G.—F. A. Lawrence.
R. S.—H. C. Hadley.
Treas.—V. Atwood.
Warden—J. S. Clark.
Cond.—E. H. Pelton.
O. S. G.—S. Howland.
I. S. G.—G. R. Thompson.
R. S. N. G.—W. H. Grove.
L. S. N. G.—E. Carter.
R. S. S.—E. L. Clyde.
L. S. S.—Jos. Coty.
R. S. V. G.—I. A. Whiffin.
L. S. V. G.—J. A. Leland.
Chap.—S. C. Burnam, Sr.

CITY NOTICES

—:o:—

Cankerous Affections of the mouth may be speedily cured by use of Sozodont. It never failed to remove the cause, and restore the mouth and teeth to beauty and health. It injures none, and cures all. It is most pleasant to the taste, and conservative of good looks.

Spalding's Glue, like the shirt of Nessus, cannot be pulled off.

LOCAL MATTERS

—:o:—

Ladies and Gents' will always find the nicest and cheapest Box and Staple Stationery in the city and Sutherland's Bookstore, No 29 Main street. '76mar20daw

Dunbar's Wonderful Discovery.—Bethesda Water, the acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney Affections of all natures and kinds, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Billious Affections, Dyspepsia and Gouty Swellings. E. B. HEIMSTREET, Sole Agent for this City. jy7d1y

We can recommend our readers to use Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup in all cases of Coughs, Colds etc. It only costs 25 cents a bottle, and is warranted to cure. Sold by E. B. Heimstreet. jy8dawlw

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House New York City.* sep17deodw1y

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. dec3deod-18weow6m

The Boss Insurance Agency.

Dimock & Hayner are agents for the oldest and strongest American and English Fire Insurance Companies. Among the list are such companies as the Old Ætna and Phœnix, of Hartford, the Home, Continental and Westchester, of New York, the Insurance Company of North America, Fire Association, Girard, American, Pennsylvania, and Franklin, of Philadelphia. The Liverpool and London and Globe, Imperial and Northern, and Commercial Union of England, and the Western Assurance and British America, of Canada, and others.

You can now get insurance in the above well known companies at the lowest possible figures. This being the case it would seem useless to throw away money upon weak and unknown companies. Get the best at the best rates ju3tf

Milwaukee Grain Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 11

Flour—quiet but firm.

Wheat—firm; opened ⅛ cent higher and closed steadier; No 1 Milwaukee hard $1 04; No 1 Milwaukee 1 02½; No 2 Milwaukee, 1 02; July 1 02 August 87½ cents; September 83¼ cents. No 3 Milaukee 85@91 cents.

CORN—No 2 39¼@c
OATS—No 2 25c.
RYE—No 1 49c
BARLEY—No 2 spring 60@
PORK—mess 9 50@ cash
LARD—prime steam 7@
CATTLE—Range at to 4 25, 4 50 according to quality and grade.
DRESSED HOGS—3 90
SHEEP—Range at 3 50 to 4 00 according to condition and weight.
SEEDS—Timothy 1 05@1 15; flax 1 20; clover 4 25
BEANS—1 40
BUTTER—Ranges from 12@c.
EGGS—9½@c fresh.
CHEESE—7@8 c.
HONEY—for comb, 15c@; for strained, 9@10c
WOOL—Washed 30@31c; unwashed 20@.2c tub washed 30@33; pulled 25@27.
TALLOW—6@6¾
HOPS—New 2@3c, old @c

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 11

During the afternoon the grain markets were fairly active at weaker prices.

No 2 Spring wheat was in fair demand at lower prices. Teller July selling at 95⅛@96½ cents, and closing with sellers at 95⅛ cents. Seller August sold at 83¾@84¼ cents and closed with buyers at 83⅞ cents. Seller September sold at 81¾ cents, early in the afternoon, and closed with sellers at 81⅞ cents

Flour—the sales on Thursday, amounted to 250 barrels of white winter extras; 1,200 barrels of spring extras; Local dealers, were again the principal purchasers, and the market was practically unchanged, prices being again quoted as follows: Choice and fancy white winter extras, 5 75@6 00; Fancy western spring extras, 5 25; choice to fancy Minnesota spring extras 5 25@6 00 Common to good Minnesota spring extras, 4 50@5 00; rye flour 2 75@2 85.

CORN—39½@ cash;
OATS—25¼c cash;
RYE—No 2, 49
BARLEY—New No 2 48c,
PORK—cash @$9 50
LARD—cash 6 92½@
LIVE HOGS—4 00@4 25 according to grade.
WHISKY—1 08
HOPS—8@10 3@4c
HONEY—7@8c
SUGAR—Granulated, 10⅛@ cents; Standard A6 ½@9¾ cents
CHEESE—7@7¼ 5¾@6¼c according to quality.
EGGS—Fresh 9c@
BUTTER—16@19 11@13c according to quality
POULTRY—turkeys 7@8c; chickens at 300@3 25 per dozen.
BEANS—Good mediums $1 50@1 60 per bushels and navys 1 70@180

BROOM CORN—5½@6 5½@6c, according to quality
FEATHERS—Prime live geese, 42@43c; live duck, 25@c
TALLOW—6¾@6¾ No 1
WOOL—Washed 27@31; unwashed 18@23; tub; washed, fair to good, 31@37

New York Grain and Produce Market

NEW YORK, July 11

Flour—sales 17,000 barrels; more strength and less activity in all grades; shippers doing less on smaller orders; jobbers holding off at old prices; sales embrace 700 barrels West Indies at 5 30@5 35; 800 barrels do for the provinces at 5 25@5 40; Minnesota clear at 4 15@4 50 for export; 2,000 barrels do to the trade at 4 50@5 15; Rye flour, fair trade, at 2 75@3 25 for superfine.

Wheat—sales of 160,000 bushels; another advance, but few sales; 1,2000 bushels No 2 Chicago and spring selling 1 04; No 2 Milwaukee at 1 05; 24,000 bushels September No 2 spring at 96 cents 8,000 bushels August red at 1 06, No 2 amber at 1 09@1 10; spring wheat to arrive neglected, except No 1; a good inquiry for winter red No 2 and No 1 white, but buyers and sellers were 2@3 cents apart.

COTTON—Memphis quotation 11@
CORN—52½ western:
OATS—35c white western
RYE—western 61@
BARLEY—41
PORK—10 09 mess @
LARD—7 22½c
HAY—Shipping 45@55c
CORN MEAL—2 15@2 35
WHISKY—@1 07½@
SUGAR—firm but quiet; refining 7¼@7⅜c
MOLASSES—New Orleans 25@48
PETROLEUM—@6½ crude; refined 10⅞@c
LEATHER—20@21c
ROSIN—1 47½@

New York Monetary Market

NEW YORK, July 11

Money; 2@ per cent.
Sterling exchange bankers' bills $4.84; sight exchange on New York 4.87
Gold 100½
Silver ¾@1¼ ₩ cent discount
Governments firm
State bonds dull
Stocks strong

DICTUM FACTUM.

TUESDAY, JULY 23rd, 1878!

A GRAND

ExcuRsioN

—TO—

GENEVA LAKE!

The Zurich of America.

Under the Auspices of the

Temple of Honor

Who, after due deliberation, have placed the Railroad fare for the

ROUND TRIP

At the unprecedented low figure of

ONE DOLLAR!

The Train will start at 7:30 a. m. and returning will arrive at about 9 p. m. Tickets can be obtained at the Bookstores and from the Committee in charge.

COMMITTEE:

JAMES CLARK, E. L. DIMOCK, M. A. NORRIS. J. D. KING, WILL A. WEBSTER.

The Train will stop for excursionists at Shopiere, Clinton, Sharon and Harvard at the same price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Do You Want to Increase Your Trade, or Build Up a New Business?

IT PAYS

TO LET PEOPLE KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL. HOW THAT CAN BE DONE AT THE LEAST COST IS WORTH ASKING ABOUT. NEWSPAPERS REACH MORE PEOPLE AT A LESS EXPENSE THAN ANY OTHER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION. HENCE AN ADVERTISEMENT THAT CAN BE GIVEN THE MOST CIRCULAAION FOR THE MONEY IN GOOD PAPERS IS THE SUREST WAY TO DEVELOP YOUR BUSINESS. TO TRY FOR SUCH

A REWARD

SEND FOR A COPY OF OUR STANDARD LIST AND LEARN WHAT AN IMMENSE CIRCULATION YOU CAN GET FOR A SMALL SUM. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., N. Y.

N. B.—On every order for this List we will give you over Half a Million Circulation in other papers without charge.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1,600, only ORGAN $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1,100 only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos $112.50. **Organs $35.** Organs 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $390, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs only $105. **Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock.** New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of **Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE.** Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

NO ADVERTISING AGENT

can insert an advertisement in our list of twenty-six **STANDARD WEEKLIES** at ten dollars a line without losing money. Those advertisers who want to obtain the best and largest circulation possible without expending more than from $30 to $100 should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO, 10 Spruce St., New York.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the **Fireside Visitor.** Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10. $20. $50. $100.

Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE

Medical Department of N. W. University

20th Annual Session begins Oct. 1st, '78

For information, or Announcement, Address Dr. J. H. HOLLISTER, 71 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. jy9d1mo

Mrs. KATE HEITMANN.

Mid-Wife,

Is a Regular Graduate of the

St. Louis Eclectic Medical College.

CUPPING AND VACCINATING.

No. 12, Locust Street, Janesville, Wis. ju25d3w

MISS G. M. GRISWOLD,

Having bought the Millinery Stock, and taken the rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Fritz, North Main St., I would be pleased to receive as many of her former patrons, and as many new ones, as see fit to call on me. Hoping by adding all novelties in the line as they appear in their season to merit a share of the public patronage. jy5daw2w

WE SHALL

ON

Monday, July 8th, Make a Reduction

OF

Ten Per Cent.

IN OUR

Merchant Tailoring Department!

And produce better made garments than can be procured elsewhere in Janesville. Improve the opportunity while you can, as we are simply exchanging an old dollar for a new one.

Ready Made Summer Coats 25 Cents. Straw Hats at all Prices.

M. C. SMITH & SON

Clothiers, Tailors, Hatters and Furnishers.

FOURTH OF JULY

—:o:—

In Order for Everybody to

GET A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR THE FOURTH

A. & F. SONNEBORN,

THE STAR CLOTHIERS

Have concluded to sell GOOD GOODS for the next THIRTY DAYS less than any other house Janesville, or Southern Wisconsin.

Talk is Cheap, But We Mean Business.

Call and see for yourself that we mean what we say.

ju5dawtf A. & F. SONNEBORN, Corner Myers Block.

VERBUM SAT SAPIENTI!

—:o:—

RevolutioN!

In the Dry Goods trade inaugurated by

McKEY & BROTHER

Every semblance of competition put to flight by the fascinating eloquence of low prices.

Dress Goods!

Immense lines of Bourretts, the most fashionable Dress fabrics in the market at 8, 12½, 25 and 35 cents per yard. An elegant line of Buntings also very fashionable at 25 cents per yard. 100 pieces of Black Cashmeres just opened at 50 Cents per yard. 50 pieces very finest and best Cashmeres imported at $1 00 per yard.

SILKS!

McKEY & BRO. having closed out at 50 Cents on The Dollar the entire silk importation of a large New York house, now offer the following special and extraordinary bargains: An immense variety of Fancy Summer Silks at 50 cents per yard, and a large line of genuine Lyons Black Gros Grain Silks at $1.00 per yard. A line of Cloaking Gros Grain Silks at $1.50 per yard—very cheap. These silks were bought at one-half original cost to import and are unquestionably the best value ever exhibited in the west.

McKEY & BRO. buy exclusively from importers And Manufacturers for cash at lower figures than any other house in the State.

SHETLAND SHAWLS

The largest stock and the lowest prices in the city.

Ladies' Linen Suits

In the very latest styles at one-half the prices of last season. We offer full lines from $1.50 up to $10.00 per suit.

☞ The enormous patronage enjoyed by McKey & Bro. enable them to buy in large quantities to the best possible advantage,

LADIES' HOSE.

We offer 500 dozen Ladies' White Hose at 10 cents per pair—the best value for the money in the market. 500 dozen genuine Balbriggan Hose at 15 cents per pair and upwards

☞ McKey & Bro.'s enormous stock of Ladies' Hosiery comprise every variety in the marnet at the lowest possible prices.

LADIES' 2 BUTTON KID GIOVES!

AT 37 1-2 CENTS PER PAIR.

The Celebrated Victoria 2 Button Kid Gloves at $1,25 per pair sold exclusively by McKey & Bro.

McKEY & BRO. are Western Agents for the Rainbow, Naoma, Tuttle B. B. and Madam Foy Corsets. These brands comprise the best makes in the world. The Naoma is the best 50 cents corset ever made, and is sold exclusively by McKey & Bro. We offer a large and elegant line of Ladies' Ties at 10 cents each, and an enormous variety of fashionable novelties at 25 cents each.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

White and Colored in new and beautiful designs at the lowest prices.

☞ McKEY & BRO. keep the largest stock and the best assortment of Embroideries in Wisconsin. We call special attention to our display of Black Fringes, at 50 cents per yard. They are made expressly for us by the most distinguished manufacturer of fringes in America.

PARASOLS!

Our sales of Parasols this season have been unequaled in all our experience. We have duplicated our stock three times since the first of May, and now offer an immense line of novelties in Serges and Silks at extremely low prices.

MILLINERY--- The variety and extent of the attractions we offer in this department percluce the possibility of a detailed description. We simply call attention to the fact that our stock is the largest ever exhibited by us and that the pressure of orders has compelled us to more than double our help since the opening of the season. We offer a line of handsome trimmed Hats for 25 cents each. Our dollar trimmed hats are superior in every respect to any $2.00 hat in town. We sell the latest styles of Black and Brown Straws at 25 to 35 cents each. For rich and beautiful designs at low prices in every grade and variety of Carpets we challenge comparison with any house in the West.

McKEY & BROS.

Mammoth Establishment, Janesville, Wis.

Sign of the Golden Sheep.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!!

DEALERS, SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

161 State Street, CHICAGO.

ju8d2½mo